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MANY NEWCOMERS THROW HAT IN RING IN APRIL ELECTION

Names of Candidates in Tokyo Running for Seat in Lower House Revealed

448 ALREADY ENTER RACE

Heated Campaign Taking Place—Nation Showing Extreme Enthusiasm in Contest

The outstanding feature of the candidates for the general elections due on April 30, as seen in the list of would-be members of the House of Representatives so far registered with the authorities, is the overwhelming predominance of new names.

Registration of candidates began simultaneously throughout the country at 8 a.m. on April 4 with the promulgation of the Imperial Decree regarding the carrying out of the general elections. On the very first day already 423 had registered and approached the full number of 466, according to the Nichi Nichi. In the 20th general elections held in 1937, the first-day registrants numbered only 76. This is considered an unmistakable proof of the enthusiasm and zeal of the public for good government, it was stated.

The names of the candidates for holders of seats in the House of Representatives recommended by the Candidates Recommendation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council for the prefecture of Tokyo by electoral districts as they stood on the night of April 4 are as follows, according to Domei. Their names, whether old candidates or new, their ages and occupations, are described below.

First District

First electoral district (Kojimachi-ku, Shiba-ku, Azabu-ku, Akasaka-ku, Yotsuya-ku, Ushigome-ku. Fixed number, five): Tamashige Hara, current diet member, 47, lawyer; Sukeyuki Hashimoto, former diet member, 53, deputy mayor of Tokyo; Yoshitsugu Takahashi, current diet member, 61, lawyer, member of the Municipal Assembly; Torataro Ushitsuka, new, 64, former mayor of Tokyo; Shunichi Fukuya, new, 31, former president, the Continental News.

Second District

Second electoral district (Kanda-ku, Koishikawa-ku, Hongo-ku, Shitaya-ku. Fixed number, five): Juichi Kawaguchi, new, 45, member of the Municipal and Prefectural Assemblies, former professor of the Daido Bunka Gakuin Institute; Yadanji Nakajima, present diet member, 57, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance; Koichi Nagano, present diet member, 50, member of the Municipal Assembly; Moichiro Fujita, new, 61, private secretary to the Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, etc.; Shigeji Komai, present diet member, 48, former inspector of the Finance Ministry.

Third District

Third electoral district (Nihonbashi-ku, Kyobashi-ku, Asakusa-ku. Fixed number, four): Yoshio Imamaki, new, 46 M.D., director of the prefectural chapter of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Gennojo Okubo, new, 57, member of the Prefectural Assembly and director of the Shochiku Motion Picture Production Company; Zenjuro Watanabe, new, 60, president of the Watanabe Trading Company, and member of the Tokyo Nihonbashi Ward Assembly; Shinroku Tanomogi, new, 43, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation International Section chief.

Fourth District

Fourth electoral district (Honjo-ku, Fukagawa-ku. Fixed number, four): Yoshio Ogura, new, 52, member of the Prefectural and Municipal Assembly; Shichiro Takisawa, present diet member, 65, member of the Municipal Assembly, chairman of the board of directors of the Tokyo Cast Iron Goods Manufacturers Association; Tatsujiro Machida, new, 50, director of the Patriotic Industrialists' Association; Giju Manabe, present diet member, 51, president of the Johoku Electric Wire Manufacturing Company; Boku Shun Kin, present diet member, 52, a company director.

Fifth District

Fifth electoral district (Shinagawa-ku, Meguro-ku, Ebara-ku, Omori-ku, Kamata-ku, Setagaya-ku, Shibuya-ku, Yodobashi-ku, Nakano-ku, Suginami-ku, the Oshima Office district and the Hachijoshima Office district. Fixed number, five): Keitaro Ohashi, present diet member, 61, member of the Municipal Assembly; Tatsuo Tsukui, new, 42, director of the Japan Commentators' Institute, and vice-president of the Yamato Newspaper Company; Shizuo Makino, present diet member, 64, former adviser to the Overseas Ministry, lawyer; Hideo Mikami, former diet member, 50, member of the Municipal Assembly, former member of the Prefectural Assembly, lawyer; Nobutaka Shitenno, new, 64, Lieutenant-General, direc-

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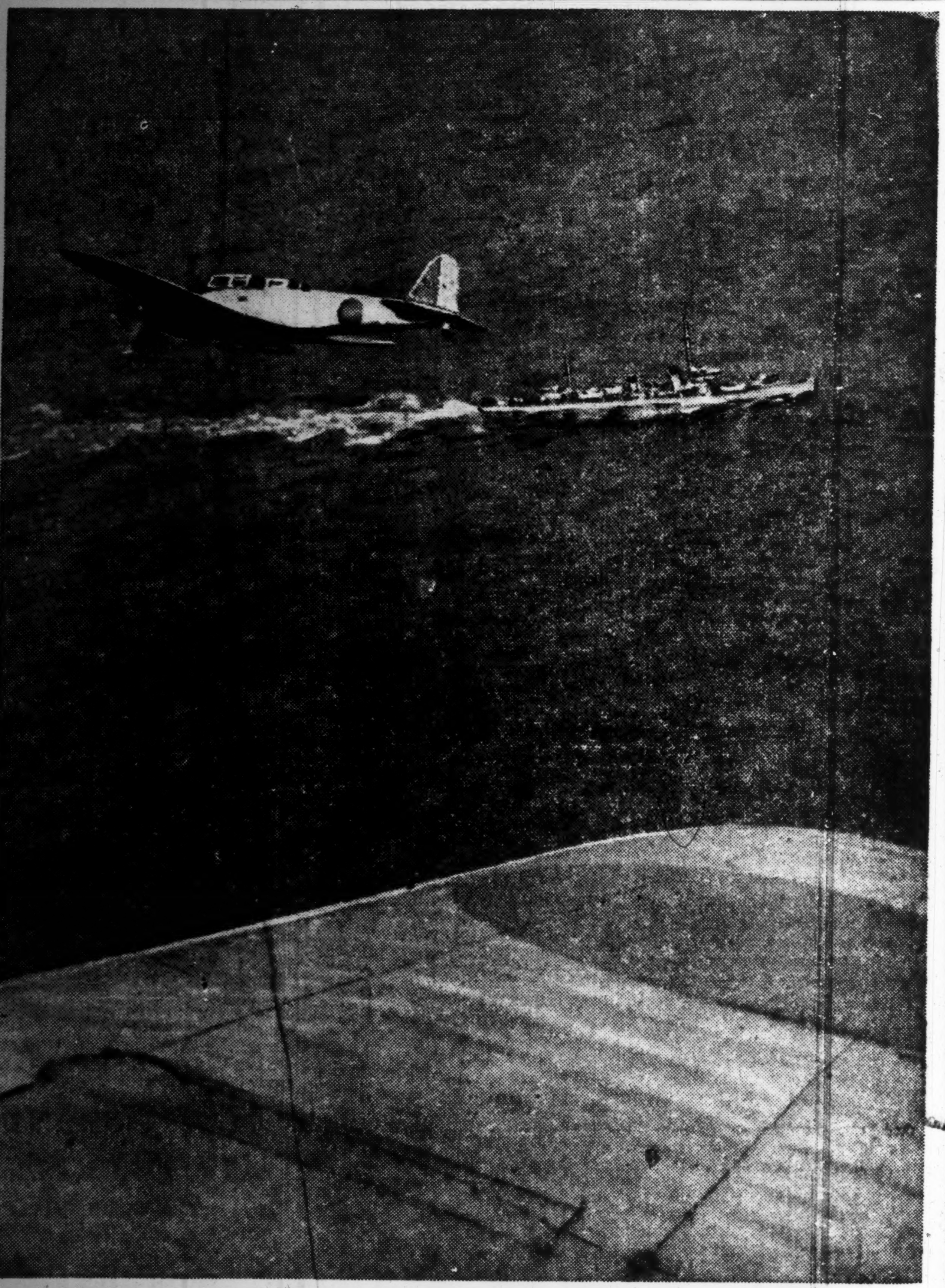
Patrolling China Sea



Invincible destroyers and aircraft of the Japanese Navy are keeping a 24-hour vigil over the China Sea in order to keep the sea lanes clear of enemy interference. One of the sleek, slim Japanese destroyers with sloping smokestacks is seen plowing proudly and unchallenged through the waters of the China Sea while a plane, with bombs under its wing, flies low, keeping a sharp lookout for enemy undersurface crafts. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

STRONGER AMITY URGED BETWEEN THAI AND JAPAN

Both Nations Must Act as Leaders in Sphere, Envoy Tsubokami Says

Domei

BANGKOK, April 4.—Emphasizing the necessity of closer economic cooperation between Japan and Thailand, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, in a press interview on April 3, prior to his departure for Japan, asked the Thai people to collaborate wholeheartedly with the Japanese people for the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Ambassador Tsubokami stressed the fact that the war has just begun and that both Thai and Japan must be fully prepared to withstand whatever scarcity of commodities and inconveniences that they may experience during the war.

Referring to the life of peace and security enjoyed by the Chinese merchants and residents living in Thailand, the Ambassador said, "They are protected by the constitution of Thai just as the Thailand people are. It is only natural for them to strictly observe the laws of the country."

"Both Japan and Thailand must act as the leaders for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

OJI PAPER COMPANY PLANS NEW MILL IN MANCHOUKUO

Technical Experts Making Survey of Kalgan Area—Newsprint to Be Specialty

Domei

KALGAN, April 5.—In order to cope with an increasing demand for newsprint in Manchoukuo the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company has decided to build a ¥20,000,000 paper mill in North Manchoukuo.

A group of experts specially dispatched by the Tokyo head office of the Company has been making a survey of forestry areas in the vicinity of Kalgan since April 2.

It is believed that the new mill will specialize in the production of newsprint.

Japanese Diplomats To Wait for Ship At Sulphur Springs

Domei

VICHY, April 4.—The United States State Department today announced that about 300 Japanese diplomats, including staff members of the Japanese Embassy and consulates, have been transferred from Hot Springs, Virginia, to White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia, Havas reports here from Washington.

At White Sulphur Springs, the Japanese diplomats will await the ship which will carry them to Lourence Margues, Portuguese East Africa, where they will be exchanged for United States diplomats in East Asia.

AMERICA TO TRANSFER TANKER TO ARGENTINA

Stipulates 3 Conditions in Provisions Made by Maritime Commission

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 4.—The United States Maritime Commission today announced its decision to transfer to Argentina the Ulysses, 12,056-ton oil tanker, according to Washington dispatches received here today.

It is reported that the Maritime Commission announced that the transfer of the United States vessel will be made under the following terms:

1. The registered ownerships of the tanker shall not be changed during the present war without the permission of the Maritime Commission.

2. The tanker shall be used exclusively for transporting of oil in the Western Hemisphere.

3. Argentina shall not transfer any oil tankers in its possession to foreign countries during the present war.

It is regarded as noteworthy that item 3 of the foregoing terms serves to restrict totally Argentine ownership of oil tankers.

U.S. BOMBERS SENT

Flying Fortresses Dispatched to Burma Front

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—The United States air force with headquarters in New Delhi has announced that that first squadron of American four-engined Boeing Flying Fortress bombers was dispatched yesterday to the Burma front to support British forces, according to Washington reports received here today.

BRITISH EMPLOYING FALSE PROPAGANDA TO WIN INDIA'S AID

Cripps Forced to Stay Longer In Order to Find Solution To Deadlock

MEETS LOUIS JOHNSON

Azad Claims Defense of England Is of Secondary Importance to People

Domei

BERNE, April 4.—Confronted with unexpected strong opposition in India to British proposals presented by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British envoy to India, the British Government now is resorting to malicious propaganda in India directed against Japan, apparently upon the assumption that it was the stratagem of Japan which caused the failure of the negotiations, according to reports received here today.

Upon the rejection of the British proposals by the Indian National Congress Party, Sir Stafford Cripps changed his plans to return to England and will remain in India in order to find some other solution of the Indian problem, it was said.

Acting upon directions from the British Government, Sir Stafford now is spreading falsified anti-Japanese propaganda to the effect that the Japanese Army is causing untold suffering to the inhabitants in various parts of China and Malaya and extorting all kinds of goods from the hapless people with army notes.

Completely overlooking British misrule of India, Sir Stafford contended that the lot of the Indian people would be more undesirable if they refuse to cooperate with Britain.

Cripps Fails in Mission

Domei

BERLIN, April 4.—Commenting upon the postponement of the return to Britain of Sir Stafford Cripps from India, authoritative sources here opine that Sir Stafford Cripps will after all be compelled to return home without any tangible results, although they say it is quite clear that he is trying to induce the moderate leaders in India to come to terms with him.

Meets U.S. Emissary

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to India, met General Louis Johnson, Roosevelt's emissary to India in New Delhi today, reportedly to learn about the United States' attitude toward the Indian situation as well as to explain the results so far of British-Indian negotiations, a dispatch from New Delhi revealed.

Meanwhile, no information was available as yet of the result of the conference here at 6 p.m. today among Maulana Abud Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, Indian Congress Party leader, General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the British Army in India, and Sir Stafford, the dispatch said.

Before the conference had opened, however, Mr. Azad declared to the

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Chinese Impressed by Victories of Japanese In War, Declares Ambassador Shigemitsu

The successive victories of Japan in the Greater East Asia War are creating a very favorable impression among the Chinese people, it was asserted by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China in Nanking, when interviewed by the press at his private residence in Kojimachi-ku on Saturday, reports Domei.

Ambassador Shigemitsu left Nanking on Saturday at 8:30 a.m. by plane and arrived at the Haneda Airport on the same evening via Shanghai.

He is expected to stay in Tokyo for two or three weeks, during which time he will report to the Government on the existing conditions in China.

"Needless to say, the continued victories of Japan in the Greater East Asia War, which is shaking the world are creating a very favorable impression among the Chinese people, the Ambassador stated. "This is certainly a matter for great congratulations, especially to those who are trying to promote Sino-Japanese friendship.

"India now seems to be awakened encouraged by the victories of Japan. Judging from the utterances made by British leaders, Britain seems to be losing confidence in her ability to win the game. Therefore, taking advantage of this favorable opportunity, we should push the war with the closest possible unity of the whole nation.

"Since my assumption of the Nanking post, I have already spent three months in China during which time, I closely inspected the conditions existing in North China, Hankow and Shanghai.

"Although Japan's strategical successes are giving a favorable impression to the Chinese people, we have still to overcome many more difficulties before we can solve the China problem. The Japanese and the Nanking Governments will have to cooperate closely for the solution of the problem.

"The purpose of my present visit to Tokyo is to report to the home Government on the prevailing conditions in China and to exchange views with the Government. I think I will stay in Tokyo for two or three weeks."

HARD TIMES AFFECT AMERICAN MORALE

Have No Faith in F.D.R.'s Armament Figures—Strikes Mount Daily

NATION IN NERVOUS STATE

Rubber Shortage to Disable 1,000,000 Motorists—No Lapel Coat in Vogue

The people of the United States are placing little trust in the astronomical industrial figures, which President Roosevelt is sprouting for the sake of propping up the sagging morale; Americans have come to wear suits without lapels to save cloth; strikes are on the increase; and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gave rise to an issue by saying that people who are not working should stay in bed at home.

Such are some of the facts told by the Yomiuri correspondent at Buenos Aires on the basis of reports received there from the United States in a radiophone call to Tokyo on Saturday.

The head office of the paper decided to ring Buenos Aires to know what Americans are doing at home with the glorious "8th Day" for the Japanese and the disastrous "7th Day" for the Americans approaching. President Roosevelt, it is recalled, on that day, December 7, nearly fainted but managed to say that the Pearl Harbor debacle ought to wake up the sleeping Americans.

Ford Builds Aircraft Plant

Asked how the war industry of the United States was making, the correspondent replied that the huge armament expansion program had just been handed over to the civilian munition plants. For instance, Ford has erected a gigantic aircraft works in a nameless village west of Detroit.

The factory grounds run half a mile lengthwise and three-fourth miles crosswise. A tramway has been laid solely for the workers to go to and from the factory. However, experts are a bit dubious as to how this vast plant is to operate.

Moreover, he added that the Chrysler plants have taken to manufacturing tanks; Knudsen's, General Motors to making field-guns and rifles, and Hudson is now turning out anti-aircraft guns.

Peace industries in general have been ordered since April 1 to convert their factories into munition plants, and he stated that the plants that had been producing $5,000,000,000 of peacetime goods since April 1 have been burdened with $13,000,000,000 worth of munitions. Following is the conversation held between the two offices:

TOKYO. What possibilities do Americans see in regard to such huge munition-making efforts?

BUENOS AIRES. President Roosevelt himself seems to be extremely uneasy as to the actual results as well as the future prospects of the munition industry.

Labor Problem Bad

In one of the regular press conferences he gave, he recently pointed to the returns of the National Safety Council and said that munition factory labor losses last year amounted to 460,000,000 man-days due to accidents; 160,000,000 man-days owing to illness and 30,000,000 man-days owing to strikes. Some 101,500 workers died and 350,000 disabled. Thus, he warned both workers and capitalists that if such a state of affairs should continue this year too, the armament program would never be completed.

Similarly, in the Senate committee on War Department affairs, it was pointed out that the chief reasons for the decline in the American war industry were the 40-hour a week labor, high prices and strikes.

At certain factories mechanics suspend work for 16-18 hours at a

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GERMAN NAVY SINKS 36 ALLIED VESSELS

37 Other Warcraft Damaged By Axis During February, March, Communique Says

6 BRITISH FIGHTERS DOWNED

Air Formations Bomb Dover And Portland—Harbor Installations Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, April 3.—The German navy during the months of February and March sank 36 British and United States war vessels, as well as damaging 37 other enemy war vessels, the German High Command announced here today.

There was a general decrease of enemy activities noted on the eastern front, it added.

Off the Caucausus, the Luftwaffe set ablaze one Soviet tanker, while another large merchantman was bombed and damaged in waters around Kerch, the communique said.

In North Africa near Tobruk, six British fighters were shot down in aerial combats. German fighter planes also scored two direct bomb hits on two enemy merchant ships.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe continued to attack Malta, and shot down four enemy machines.

On Wednesday night, the communique said, German air formations heavily attacked Dover and Portland, in Britain, wreaking havoc among war important objectives, as well as harbor installations there.

During the two months of February and March the German navy accounted for highly successful results, sinking 36 British and United States warships, including one cruiser of the Leander class and eight destroyers, the communique said, adding that 37 other enemy warships were damaged by combined German naval and air forces.

Malta Bombed

Domei

ROME, April 3.—Formations of Italian and German planes heavily bombed enemy air and naval bases on Malta Island yesterday, it was announced by the Italian High Command today.

The communique read:

"Strong formations of Italo-German aircraft effected powerful attacks on air and naval bases at Malta and scored direct hits, causing severe damage to factories and depots.

"Italo-German planes also attacked Le Valetta port, inflicting heavy damage on one destroyer and one submarine in the harbor."

Italians Successful

Domei

ROME, April 4.—The first Italian submarines to operate along the United States Atlantic coast, working havoc on American shipping, safely returned to their original bases, the special correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia reports from an Atlantic base.

Special red flags, the correspondent reports, were hoisted on board the units indicating that they had sunk 11 enemy ships. Among the ships sunk were 4 oil tankers aggregating 75,000 tons.

When the Italian submarines arrived at the base they were met with cheers and resounding echoes of the Italian national anthem played by a German band. High Italian and German naval men were there to welcome the heroic crews who enthusiastically related details of their exploits and victorious activities, the report said.

According to the detailed reports made by the crews of the submarines, the first enemy ship to be made the victim of Italian torpedoes was the "Scomish Star," a 7,000-ton American transport ship loaded with meat and foodstuff for Britain, the report stated.

RETREATING TROOPS IN BURMA STRAFED BY JAPANESE CRAFT

Two Strategic Centers in Country Subjected to Intense Aerial Bombardment

CHUNGKING UNITS BOMBED

Army Formulating Plans for Development of Natural Resources in Sumatra

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—Throughout the length and breadth of the vast Burma front the Japanese Air Force has been exceptionally active in fierce bombing and strafing raids on retreating British and Indian troops, while two strategic points in the central part of Burma have been subjected to intense aerial bombardment, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

Heavy blows have been inflicted on Chungking troops operating at an undisclosed sector in the northern Burma front and a rain of high explosives were unleashed on another undisclosed enemy base by Japanese bombers, it was said.

Order Restored

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 4.—With peace and order restored and state governors appointed, Sumatra as well as Malaya, has now been placed under Japanese military administration.

Although the Japanese authorities have not yet clarified the basic policy regarding industry, finance and banking, it is expected that the Japanese military administratoin will make efforts to develop natural resources in Sumatra with a special emphasis on petroleum resources.

Chinese Reds Destroyed

Domei

SHANTUNG FRONT, April 4.—In the recent clean-up campaign staged by the Japanese Forces at the end of March against the remnants of the Chungking Communist 5th Regulars, 1,135 war dead were left on the battlefield near Chuchiva Mountain in east Shantung while 594 prisoners were captured by the Japanese, according to field dispatches.

The booty gained by the Japanese during the campaign includes 380 rifles, 3,620 hand-grenedes, 7,1228 rounds of ammunition and 3 howitzers.

FIFTY JAPANESE IN PERU TO BE SENT TO AMERICA

Nationals Leaving Include Members of Diplomatic Staff And Businessmen

Domei

BUENOS, AIRES, April 4.—According to a report from Lima, the Peruvian Government decided to send to New York more than 50 Japanese nationals in Peru, including families of Japanese diplomats as well as members of Japanese commercial houses.

The report added that the Japanese nationals will leave Peru in two parties, the first on April 4 and the second on April 15, respectivily.

VATICAN DENIES REACHING AGREEMENT WITH CHIANG

No Understanding Concluded Regarding Dispatch of Envoy To Chungking

Domei

ROME, April 5.—Denying reports by American newspapers that the Vatican has accepted a proposal by the Chungking regime to exchange diplomatic envoys with the Holy See, the authorities of the Vatican stated that the Vatican has not yet given such an acceptance to the Chungking regime, a report from the Vatican City revealed today.

Well-informed circles in the Vatican City declared that the Vatican is only studying the possibilities of such a diplomatic step, the report added.

BICYCLE EXPORTS BANNED

U.S. Takes Step Due to Limited Rubber Supply

To cope with the increasing stringency in the supply of rubber due to the successful Japanese war operations in the Southern areas, the United States Government announced a complete ban on the exports and domestic sale of bicycles, according to Shanghai dispatches of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo yesterday reports Domei.

The report said that the ban took effect from April 4.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

MUSLIM PRESIDENT REJECTS BRITISH OFFERS

BANGKOK, April 5.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, declared today in Allahabad that the Muslim could not accept the British proposal so long as India was not granted the right of self-determination, according to a report received here today.

The leader of the second largest political party in India pointed out that the proposals made by Cripps failed to provide adequate protection for the interests of the Mohammedan community in India. He declared that the protection of minority interests, as provided for under the British proposal, was wholly unsatisfactory

DAILY MAIL ADMITS JAPANESE AIR SUPERIORITY

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The London Daily Mail admitted in a recent article that the Japanese were in command of the air in Burma, a London correspondent of a Swedish paper reported today.

According to his report, the paper urged the British Government to send more planes to Burma, and questioned whether there are not too many pursuit planes kept in Britain.

The hostile attitude of the Burmese natives toward the British, and their support of the enemy aggravates the situation, the paper admitted.

ROOSEVELT FOLLOWING CRIPPS TALKS CLOSELY

LISBON, April 5.—That President Roosevelt was following the developments of the New Delhi conference with keen interest was indicated in an announcement today by Stephen Early, the White House Secretary, in which he disclosed that the President had received complete detailed reports of Sir Stafford's talks from Louis Johnson, head of the United States Special Mission to India, it was reported here today.

Louis Johnson, who was a former Under-secretary of War, and his party arrived in New Delhi last week to investigate the possibilities of a supply route to India, the report added.

NATION IS REMINDED TO ELECT GOOD MEN

Members in Diet Should Be Powerful Leaders to Back Government's Policy

The 15,000,000 voters in this country now stand a chance of either being very well represented in the Diet or very poorly. It all depends on the result of the general election to be held throughout the country on April 30 as decreed by the Imperial Rescript issued on Saturday.

Such was the gist of the broadcast made by Vice-Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki, who spoke for 15 minutes on Saturday evening from station JOAK. The address intended for all the nation was in substance as follows:

"Our country is now confronted with the important task of conducting the general election for the Diet members. The date of the election was officially announced today and the Government has so far been notified of the many candidates recommended.

"The forthcoming election in very important when you consider the fact that this country, after a series of successive war achivements attained by the Imperial Forces, must further consolidate the domestic structure.

"In this connection, the first step, to be remembered is the necessity of introducing a fresh atmosphere into the Diet and to make it vigorous and energetic enough to carry the increasing responsibility of the members after rapid progress has been made of the War of Greater East Asia, whose destructive side will be followed by the constructive one.

"Suffice to say the work of the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, upon which our Government is firmly intent, undoubtedly needs a strong Government and also a virile Diet. The need is daily increasing as the current war, having ended its brilliant first stage, is entering upon the second stage where more constructive efforts should go side by side with destruction.

Capable Men Needed

"Now that election day is approaching, the nation is required to see that men best fitted for the task will be sent to the Diet. You are supposed to closely scrutinize the personality of each candidate in your district. The way to do this will be to hear from his own lips his own view on the domestic and international situations or to listen to the words of recommendation aired in his favor by some reliable neighbors.

"In other words, your duty on election day is to vote for the best man, so that we have a strong Imperial Diet, to back the Government on the execution of its historic task involved in the current war.

"In this sense, each of you on the day of election must be in the same frame of mind as the servicemen at the front fighting for a worthy cause. Therefore, it will be a great honor to all of you in helping elect any candidate who, with his high ability and morale, can be a most suitable element in the new Diet to assist the Imperial Rule.

"The Government, with the intention of seeing to the smooth and legal conduct of the general election, will strictly watch each of the election activity. However, this does not mean that the Government is intent on discouraging the general public on its righteous move on the election.

"The various regulations existent concerning election apply only to those intending to engage in illegal election campaigns. So long as the campaigns are conducted in the rightful way, it is far from the Government's will to meddle into the individuals election activity.

"I might add that a regrettable tendency is still observed among some people that all things connected with legislative elections should rather be kept at a respectful distance. This attitude must be thrown overboard at this juncture. Those who are doubtful as to which acts are illegal and which are not, I advise them to visit the election consultation office, which you will find attached to every police station."

FORMER NAZI MINISTER TO THAI LEAVES BANGKOK

Dr. Thomas to Visit French-Indo-China—Hans Wendler, New Envoy, Is Feted

Domei

BANGKOK, April 5.—Dr. Wilhelm Thomas, former German Minister to Thailand, left Bangkok yesterday morning for French Indo-China where he is expected to remain for a few days.

The German Minister left Bangkok on a government car, accompanied by representatives of the Thailand government as far as the Thai-French Indo-China frontier.

Meanwhile, the new German Minister, Dr. Hans Wendler and members of the German Legation were guests of the Thailand Foreign Minister at a dinner yesterday.

Member of the Thailand cabinet as well as other high government officials were also present.

Aussies Called to Serve

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—All men in Australia, between the ages of 18 and 60, have been called for compulsory civil defense duties by order of Prime Minister John Curtin, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

Press Comments

Sunday, April 5

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Original Inhabitants of South and Brutality of the British and Americans
YOMIURI—Beginning of General Elections
ASAHI—Comprehensive Inquiries Into Daily Necessities
NICHI NICHI—Election Campaign Started
HOCHI—Meaning of General Elections

Original Inhabitants of South And Brutality of the British and Americans

CHUGAI SHOGYO—There is absolutely no need to adorn or exaggerate the fact that all the inhabitants of the areas occupied by the Japanese armed forces in the Sea of Greater East Asia have welcomed the Japanese fighting men with joy and gratitude.

Not only those who have actually been present at such demonstrations but those who have received our accurate reports of such scenes no doubt have been able to understand the enthusiasm with which our soldiers have been received in those distant lands. Even our enemies must have inwardly realized this to be the case and if they are broadcasting allegations to the contrary, they are deliberately saying what they themselves do not believe.

It affords food for thought, therefore, that those original inhabitants of the southwestern Pacific countries, who could not but submit to the oppression of the British and Americans for the last century have so joyously welcomed the Japanese as their saviors.

A hundred years is not so long as a period in which to rule a country or countries but at any rate the British and Americans have ruled them in some manner or other. One would think, therefore, that although at first cruel deeds must have been resorted to by the conquerors, in the course of years some political and cultural benefits must have been conferred by them, or else they could not have ruled them. One would further imagine that in time the inhabitants would have become used to foreign rule, and submission to their white masters become second nature with them.

There is, however, no sign at all of such a tendency. Not only have the inhabitants welcomed the Japanese forces with every evidence of joy but there is every indication that they feel themselves to have been delivered from darkness into light.

Judging from this, we can conceive just what sort of treatment the British and Americans must have subjected them to.

It is not a mere matter of exploitation and slave-driving but it seems that the white rulers have regarded them as dirt beneath their feet and trampled them underfoot without the slightest compunction.

It is this fact that explains the rousing welcome given our soldiers by the inhabitants of the occupied areas and, at the same time, exposes the brutality of the British and Americans.

These inhabitants have been denied many of the benefits of civilization under the fraudulent policy practised by their British and American rulers and thus, have not yet emerged from a rather low level of civilization but at least, they have not the brutality of their erstwhile masters.

In the light of this fact, it must have been a joy beyond comparison to them to have been released from Anglo-American brutality. It is construction, therefore, that will determine the value of our efforts among them.

Beginning of General Elections

YOMIURI—How the coming general election will end will greatly affect the task of the construction of the sound domestic political structure, prerequiste for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Not only that, it will prove a very important standard for the future application of constitutional rule befitting a new era.

Currently, public attention is focussed on the choice of candidates which is being made by the Imperial Rule Aid Political Structure Council. In the campaign for election, great care must be taken over statements made in pamphlets and speeches as they will directly affect people's morale and their sense of social security.

In view of such a situation, a serious attitude and thorough preparation are requested on the part of the authorities as well as the Imperial Rule Aid Political Structure Council over the nomination of recommended candidates as well as over the supervision of the election campaign. The coming general election should be made the means for promoting people's morale, making firm their resolution to conduct the war to its glorious end, and for the inauguration of an ideal Throne Aid Diet. However, in view of the competitive nature of all elections, assurance is unwarrantable that the trend of the election movement would necessarily develop to the desired direction.

One thing which must be called to the attention of those who are supervising the election campaign is to refrain from abusing their power. Both the authorities as well as voters should exercise their discretion to the full. They should keep one thing in their minds at all time, that is, the voting for representatives is one of great duties imposed on the people.

Comprehensive Inquiries Into Daily Necessities

ASAHI—As the first step in the inquiries into the actual living conditions of the people in order to increase efficiency in administration and assuring the people's livelihood, the Board of Information on April 1 announced the basic policy of the Government in regard to inquiries into production in the key industries, administrative affairs that should be suspended or adjusted during wartime and other matters. The Planning Board, Home, War, Navy, Communications, Railway, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry and Welfare Ministries are to work together to obtain as much accurate data as possible.

We give hearty approval to this plan as indicating the determination of the Government to lay aside paper plans in favor of assembling actual, living facts for the sake of realistic administration. For instance, the metropolis of Tokyo on a static view requires only 10 per cent of the total amount of daily necessaries needed throughout the country but if a dynamic point of view is taken of its population nearly 20 per cent must be the actual requirement of the great city. Moreover, Tokyo should be regarded as the chief consuming center and this makes the city exert direct bearing on the problem of distribution throughout the country. In this sense, it is important to conduct a nation-wide inquiry into the movements of materials and to consider long beforehand what should be done in case the network of distribution should be destroyed by some or other cause.

Election Campaign Started

NICHI NICHI.—With the promulgation of the Imperial Decree on the coming general election the registration of candidates and election movement throughout the nation have been briskly started. In spite of the forebodings of some difficulty the selection of recommended candidates is making favorable progress. The approval of all candidates is expected to be completed in a couple of days.

What strikes one, in going over the list of candidates, is the fact their ages are about the same as in the previous election. This is natural if one-half the number of recommended candidates is made up of men who are running for re-election. As far as the average age of candidates is concerned the coming election does not appear to possess the expected freshness, although it may be admitted that the age of the representatives is not the sole criterion for judging the quality of men. The nation at this time doubtless sorely requires the services of these veteran politicians.

The men who are running for office for the first time are eliciting great public interest.

With the completion of the nomination of candidates, the duty of returning the right men to the Diet rests on the voters. And it is the duty, at the same time, of the selection committee to reveal fully to the people the character, personality and rectitude of the men whom it recommended.

Competition between the candidates doubtless will prove fierce. Inasmuch as considerable time has elapsed since the Throne Aid Election Movement was first launched, it is expected the people at large have gained sufficient understanding of the importance of the coming election. An election conducted on such a higher understanding on the part of the voters will doubtless prove a great success, truly reflecting the mind of the people in their election.

All freedom of competition should be allowed in the election in order that true will of the people may be revealed. The authorities are requested to exercise great caution in connection with their supervision of the coming election, taking care that no misunderstanding may arise among the voters which may mar the great vision which the nation has hitched to the rising star in connection with the coming election.

Meaning of General Elections

HOCHI—The date of the 21st general elections has been set for April 30. The significance of the coming election lies in the fact that they are to be held in the very midst of the War of Greater East Asia and for the purpose of entirely recasting the House of Representatives which has remained virtually the same as it was prior to the outbreak of the China affair.

With the organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1940, the old political parties were all dissolved but the men who constitute the House of Representatives have remained the same and the political ideology and sentiments of most of them have retained the old party colorings. It is, therefore, the desire of the Government to mobilize men of real ability and truly national outlook for the work of the Diet.

Thus the Government looks forward to the efficacy of the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council to recommend as candidates for the House the sort of men these emergency times urgently call for. Naturally, there is no law or regulation against a man not so recommended to become a candidate. It is hoped that as many men of real worth would come out to offer their services for the State as possible.

The people on the home front must show as much zeal and loyalty as the fighting men on the first lines in striving to win the war. It is part of their duties toward this end to vote for such men as they sincerely believe would promote the Imperial Way government of this country.

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN P.I. TO REGISTER

Japanese Excluded From Regulations Issued by Administrator J. B. Vargas

Domei

MANILA, April 4.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippine Islands, enacted a new administrative law last Friday for registration of foreign nationals by May 31 of every year, excluding Japanese.

According to the new law for registration of alien nationals, those who come under the following three clauses are exempted from registering with the census office: (1) All Filipino women who are married to alien nationals but who have not as yet become the nationals of their husbands' country; (2) All women of alien nationality who are married to Filipinos and who have legally abandoned their original nationality and (3) All boys and girls who have attained the age of 14 whose fathers are of alien nationality and whose mothers are Filipinos and who have waived the nationality of their fathers.

The new law calls for a registration fee of only 2 pesos, whereas under the old law the registration fee was 10 pesos.

It is recalled that the law for registration of foreign nationals passed by the National Assembly in May last year and which went into effect on June 21 under the signature of President Manuel L. Quezon, limited the entry of foreign nationals into the Philippines to 500 annually and was evidently aimed at the prohibition of immigration from Japan, while the new law is not applicable to the Japanese.

Filipinos Cooperate

Indicating the cooperative and friendly spirit of the Filipinos toward the Japanese soldiers, there has been an increasing tendency in the Philippines to imitate Japanese soldiers and copy their customs, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from the front line of the Bataan Peninsula.

For example, the report says, the Filipino young men are cutting their hair short like the Japanese soldiers, and this has become more or less a vogue which seems to be sweeping throughout the Philippine Islands.

Moreover, the report continues, it is interesting and at the same time touching to see piles of offerings of mangos, bananas and pineapples placed by Filipinos in front of graves of Japanese soldiers who died on the Philippine fronts. The inhabitants noticed, the correspondent explains, that Japanese soldiers put up offerings in front of the temporary graves of their comrades as they left them behind when the Japanese troops were on the steady march. After law and order returned to the islands the Filipinos remembered this Japanese custom and are showing their sympathy and friendly spirit by following these customs, the report says.

Another marked example is the enthusiasm and sincerity with which young Filipino girls are offering their service to Japanese field hospitals, the report says.

In the beginning the Japanese Army did not permit Filipinos to work in the hospitals.

Moved by their earnest appeal, however, their services have been accepted by the Japanese Army authorities. There are at least 10 to 20 Filipino girls serving in every Japanese field hospital, the report concluded.

British Employing False Propaganda To Win India's Aid

(Continued From Page 1)

press. "Our duty to defend India deserves more consideration than any British proposal."

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, left here today for Wardha.

British Become Obstinate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 4.—While qualifying Sir Stafford Cripps to revise the British proposal for India in order to break in a deadlock of the Indian question, opinions that India should be allowed no other choice than a total acceptance or rejection of the original British offer are gaining momentum within the British War Cabinet, according to information obtained from a British Government source.

The Indian Congress Party holds that the post of the Secretary of Indian Defense with absolute power over India's defense should be filled by an Indian, but Premier Winston Churchill and other British military leaders emphatically oppose such a demand.

The maximum limit of British concession is the appointment of an Indian Secretary of Indian Defense, invested only with limited authority.

However, as the Indian Congress Party still maintains a firm attitude, various difficulties are expected to stand in the way of the negotiations.

On the other side, the main opinion of the British War Cabinet is that the original British proposal is the only means for agreement, and if this were revised, it will only disappoint the Islamites which have been supporting the British Military circles.

U.S. Recognizes Regime

The United States announced the recognition of the De Gaullists regime in French Africa, according to a D.N.B. dispatch from Amsterdam received in Tokyo yesterday, reports Domei.

PAPACY WITHIN RIGHT TO RECOGNIZE ENVOY

Not Violating Any Creed by Opening Diplomatic Relations With Japan

Domei

ROME, April 2.—The Catholic journal, Avvenire d'Italia, in an article entitled "The Vatican and Japan" declared today that the Papacy has not violated any of its creeds by assuming diplomatic relations with Japan.

Although Japan's present state of belligerency has been a cause for objections, historical facts have indicated that Great Britain inaugurated diplomatic relation with the Vatican in 1914 at the height of the first World War, while President Woodrow Wilson personally designated an American representative to the Papal court after the United States had entered the conflict.

Another avowal that Japan should be condemned for conducting an alleged racial war is also without foundation, the article contended, adding that the guilty nations are Great Britain and the United States, which have enslaved the Asiatics and have monopolized the fruits of Asia.

The article continued that Japan's mission can be construed as a racial war only in the sense that it proposes to release the Asiatic victims from Anglo-American bondage.

Meanwhile, the Japanese slogan of "Asia for Asiatics" is perfectly lawful in view of similar claims of America for the Americans by the Monroe Doctrine, and Europe for the Europeans.

The Pope, the paper added, recognizes all races, creeds, or colors and commends patriotism while its newly established diplomatic relations with Japan are perfectly compatible with the policies of the Vatican.

Vatican to Send Envoy

Domei

BANGKOK, April 5.—Following a recent agreement between Japan and the Vatican to exchange envoys, the Holy See proposed to send an envoy to Thailand and the proposal was acquiesced in by the Thai Government last Friday, it was revealed here.

Present indications are that Thailand will also decide to send an envoy to the Vatican shortly.

Hard Times Affect American Morale

(Continued From Page 1)

stretch. At a certain dockyard in California, operation stops at 5 p.m. for fear of Japanese air raids. Whereas in January there were 23 cases of munition factory strikes, the number increased to 76 in February.

TOKYO. How about the war inflation in the States?

BUENOS AIRES. Well, in that connection, I saw a story in a recent issue of the New York Daily News.

Scrap Among Women

In a New York bus, a woman passenger was bragging that since her husband got a job in a munition factory, his income swelled so much that for the first time in her life she could live like a lady. Another woman passenger slapped her smartly across the face and said "My husband was dragged into some machinery while at work at Pearl Harbor and was killed. That's because the Government and capitalists stretch the hours and make people work until they are too tired to avoid danger." She began to weep. Another woman came forward and slapping the second woman's face said: "What are you two talking about! Your husbands made such rotten arms that my husband who, was fighting in the Philippines got killed!" What the paper was aiming at was a lesson in equilibrium between war benefits and sacrifices.

There's a terrific shortage of dwelling space in Washington and New York. Many persons have come to spend the night at stations because hotels have no accommodations. A nephew of President Roosevelt, George Roosevelt, the banker, was questioned by the police as a loiterer.

TOKYO. What's the effect of the war on the Americans, whose motto is good living first?

BUENOS AIRES. They had enjoyed such luxurious living that the effect of the war is all the more severe. Trade with Europe, West Asia and Africa has dwindled since the outbreak of the European War and under the War of Greater East Asia, the Asian trade has been entirely lost. The activities of the Axis submarines have also decreased their Latin American trade. The American exports to South America have dwindled from $850,000,000 in 1938 to $580,000,000 last year. The figure now must be even lower.

$50 For Old Tires

The loss of the rubber supply has dealt the severest blow to the Americans. Now old tires that have run 2,000-3,000 miles fetch $50 each. According to the findings of a Senate committee, 1,000,000 automobiles will just stop running within this year and 12,000,000 next year. There is a movement for more riding on tramcars and subways.

The telephone installation of which the United States was so proud—apply for it in the morning and installed by that evening—can no longer be installed without the permission of the Government.

Owing to wool shortage, American men have taken to wearing queer suits with narrow lapels. A film that came to Buenos Aires a few day ago shows Americans wearing suits without lapels. This saves 25 per cent of cloth for every suit, it is said. Corsets and rubber bands for shoulders for women have all disappeared, so that women's apparel are fast losing shape.

As no more sugar is coming from the Philippines or Hawaii, the weekly ration beginning April 1 is to be reduced to half a pound. Women are making a row that this is not enough.

Mrs. Roosevelt recently wrote in the magazine, Cosmopolitan: "People who have nothing to do with the war should stay in bed at home." This article created a furor.

Attack Rotten Administration

TOKYO. How' Politics?

BUENOS AIRES. America-Firsters and Isolationists are bracing up to attack the Government for its Pacific defeats in the November elections.

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate naval committee, is advocating the recall of all the United States warships scattered over the world. While some Congressmen are clamoring for immediate offensives on Japanese bases, others want to wait until the armament is ready.

Even Government officials are devided. Agricultural representatives are demanding a raise in the prices of farm produce. The struggle between the conservatives and radicals has of late grown extremely intense. Wendel Wilikie, the Republican leader, has warned the public that at this rate the United States would be defeated.

TOKYO. What's the latest topic in the States?

BUENOS AIRES. Two war prisoners of the Japanese said to have escaped from Hongkong are spreading themselves over the front page in the American papers. They are saying that they succeeded in fooling the Japanese guard by telling him that his commanding officer had ordered their release.

Any person who has any knowledge of Japanese military discipline knows that this tale is sheer fabrication. We, Japanese, in Buenos Aires read this and at once felt relieved because the story was so transparently concocted.

Commerce Minister Kishi's Decision to Run In Coming Election Heightens Public Interest

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, who has announced his decision to run in the forthcoming general election as a candidate from the second electoral district of Yamaguchi Prefecture, has completed all necessary procedures, and deposited the required sum of money for the purpose, according to Domei.

He is the first Cabinet Minister to declare candidacy in the forthcoming general election, although Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Hiroya Ino, may run from Mie Prefecture. In view of the fact that no member of the House of Representatives holds a Cabinet portfolio in the present Government, much significance is attached to Mr. Kishi's decision.

Mr. Kishi, who is 45 years old, is a career civil official. Immediately after graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University he entered the civil service and served various posts in the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

After serving as Vice-Minister of Industry and Assistant Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, successively, Mr. Kishi returned into the Japanese Government service in 1939 to become Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry. He was appointed to his present post of Commerce and Industry Minister in October, 1941, upon the formation of the Tojo Cabinet.

Many Newcomers Throw Hat in Ring In April Election

(Continued From Page 1)

tor of the Japan Aviation Institute.

Sixth District

Sixth electoral district (Toshima-ku, Takinogawa-ku, Arakawa-ku, Itabashi-ku, Oji-ku, Adachi-ku, Mukojima-ku, Joto-ku, Katsushika-ku, Edogawa-ku. Fixed number, five): Seigo Hamano, new, 45, member of the Municipal and Prefectural Assembly, director of the Tokyo Prefectural Chapter of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Umekichi Nakamura, present diet member, 42, former private secretary to the Minister of Finance, lawyer; Kiyoshi Yamada, present diet member, 53, member of the Municipal Assembly, physician; Yonezo Maeda, present diet member, 61, former Commerce and Industry Minister, lawyer; Yoriyoshi Amano, new, 49, member of the Prefectural and Municipal Assembly.

Seventh District

Seventh electoral district (Hachioji-shi, Tachikawa-shi, Nishitama-gun, Minamitama-gun, Kitatama-kun. Fixed number, three): Kunitoshi Tsukumo, present diet member, 50, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Overseas; Takeji Yanami, present diet member, 66, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Justice; Ikkaku Sakamoto, former diet member, 46, former member of the Municipal Assembly, Dean of the Tokyo Higher Colonization School.

The number of candidates who completed their registration as of 5 p.m., April 5 totaled 448 according to the same source of information. Their numbers according to the respective parties to which they belong, are as follows.

	New	Present Diet members	Former Diet members	Total
Giin Domei	..	112	..	112
Dokokai	..	12	..	12
Koa Domei	..	16	..	16
Giin Club	..	7	..	7
Independent	..	21	..	21
Tohokai	14	..	..	14
Sekiseikai	4	..	..	4
Other	226	..	26	262
Total	254	168	26	448

Red Cross Announces Prisoners' Treatment At Zentsuji Excellent

The International Red Cross representatives who recently visited the detention camp at Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, declared that the war prisoners in the hands of the Japanese are receiving very satisfactory treatment, according to a London news dispatch received in Stockholm and relayed to the Asahi. The representatives stated: "We were very much satisfied with the fine treatment accorded to the war prisoners at the Zentsuji camp. The prisoners are quartered in barracks equipped with heating facilities. Every room has 14 beds. The occupants made no complaints to us concerning their treatment and expressed their satisfaction with the prevailing conditions. Their diet consists of bread, rice, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, fish, eggs and meat."

BOMBINGS LAID TO SOVIETS

Domei

BERLIN, April 4.—The German News Agency reported today that the unidentified aircraft which yesterday bombed Haparanda Port, Sweden, clearly belonged to the Soviet Union as shell fragments dropped by the plane bore Soviet markings. An unidentified plane flew away to the eastward after dropping five bombs on the Swedish port in the Gulf of Bothnia, said a Swedish news agency report received here yesterday.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD FOR 4 INDIANS

Premier Tojo Expresses Deep Condolence in Address at Honganji Temple

Premier General Hideki Tojo, expressed deep condolence in an address at the memorial services held yesterday afternoon at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple for the four Indian representatives of Malaya and Thailand, who were killed in a plane crash on March 24, while en route to Tokyo to attend the Greater East Asia Indian Conference, reports Domei.

The four Indian delegates, A. Mohammed and Mr. Aiyer, representatives of the Indians in Malaya, Swami Satyananda Puri and Sirdar Pritsm Singh, representatives of the Indians in Thailand, were passengers on the Chinese airliner, Kowloon, which met a disaster somewhere between Ise Bay, near Nagoya, and Tokyo, in the afternoon of March 24.

Premier Tojo said that the late four Indian patriots were "pioneer fighters," who have led the arduous way toward Indian independence and the recovery of the past glories of India.

"The cause for which they gave up their lives need not go in vain," the Premier said. "With Japan's support, the 400,000,000 Indians no longer must submit to the British policy of exploitation, since the time has come for the end of a long history of British imperialism, with the ushering in of the New Order in Greater East Asia.

"In expressing sympathy over the loss of the four heroic souls, I pledge to extend all possible aid for the complete independence of India."

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3 MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR AXIS COMPACT

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshuna Plays Biggest Part in Making Alliance

Of all those who worked hard for the realization and success of the Axis Tripartite Alliance which came into being in the autumn of 1940, none merit more commendation than Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, the former Home Minister, Toshio Shiratori, the former Ambassador to Rome, and Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, the present Ambassador to Berlin, writes Isamu Goto of the East Asia Emancipation Society in an article appearing in the March issue of Italia. He relates substantially as follows:

"It may be pertinent, before we take up the individual merits of these distinguished men, that we should briefly go into the general purport and scope which the pact embodies.

"Frankly speaking, the question whether the treaty when it came into existence was intended against the Comintern or against the so-called democracies has been but partially answered. After the Pact was signed, the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty and the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Treaty were signed, followed by the German-Soviet war, all of which showed different purposes and the lack of unanimous attitudes on the part of the signatory powers.

"And as to the latter—that it was intended to oppose the 'democracies,' there is still a doubt. For both Germany and Italy, even after the current European war had become a fact, tried to avoid any act or expression which might irritate the United States, so that the latter may not give up its neutrality. So did Japan, declaring that the triple alliance was chiefly intended to keep America out of the war.

"It goes without saying that the alliance was basically committed to the realization of a new world order. And in order to set up such a new order it was only necessary to wipe out the old order of things, which was tenaciously upheld by the 'democracies.' Though the common enemy of the pact was obviously America and England, it was due to the complicated international situation existing in those days that Japan refrained from making an open declaration to that effect.

"Then came the declaration of war of December 8, and as it appointed Japan to the annihilation of the old order led by the 'democracies,' our allies forwith declared war against them. And further to strengthen the triple alliance, an additional military and strategic agreement was entered into between the Axis powers in the latter part of January.

"The long and the short of it is that, with the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, attended by many brilliant victories, the Axis alliance and diplomacy have come at last to show their inner strength and to show their true colors. That they will make long strides, epochal as well as historical, toward attaining their common goal is beyond doubt.

"And when it is apparent that the Axis diplomacy is to gain ascendency, it behooves us to make a study of the careers of the three men.

Ambassador Oshima

"Ambassador Oshima was virtually the father of the anti-comintern pact of 1936. He has long resided in Germany and naturally holds a deep interest in things German. It is well known that he is a son of Lieutenant-General Kenichi Oshima, once War Minister and now Privy Councillor. Since 1921 when he was appointed a military attache at Berlin, he has been conversant with the German affairs, and considering what he did there, it may not be too much to say that he has spent a better part of his life in Germany.

"In the intervals, he was once transferred to our Austrian Embassy in the same capacity. But again in 1934 when he was sent back to Germany he had the fortune of personally observing the rise of Nazism.

"At about this time it became Japan's lot to tackle the Manchurian Incident. As everybody knows, this incident involved Japan's carrying on its lone fight at the League of Nations on one hand and that of bringing up of Manchoukuo, on the other. Then followed the realization of the anti-comintern pact of 1936, which was considered as an event most auspicious in bringing an outside help toward the building up of the new State. It was thought as nothing short of a masterly diplomatic stroke accomplished by the then Ambassador Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji to Berlin, ably assisted by Major-General Oshima and Minister Shiratori to Sweden.

"Until he was recalled by the Abe Cabinet, he had served his ambassadorial post at Berlin for about a year. The post was the one to which he was promoted from military attache in September, 1938, when Mr. Shiratori was simultaneously made our ambassador to Rome by the then Foreign Minister Kazushige Ugaki in the first Konoye Cabinet. The time was when the people used to say, 'Oshima's move reflects our relations with the Axis powers.' In truth, he did not care at heart about this appointment, for he was by nature and profession a soldier, and had been already raised in rank to a Lieutenant-General; but how could he turn down the Government's insistent request under those circumstances!

"Yet after he had got to Berlin, he could not help but give his best, while Ambassador Shiratori did his best at Rome, even trying to stretch the old anti-comintern pact into a regular military alliance. But he was rebuffed by an irresolute attitude of the Hiranuma Cabinet, which had succeeded the Konoye Cabinet. He was further chagrined at the sudden turn of the German-Soviet relations, which resulted in the conclusion of the non-aggression treaty. When he came home he was a very much disappointed man.

"After his return home he devoted his time to study. But in the meantime, the international situation was shifting rapidly; and with the reinstatement of the Konoye Cabinet in the fall of 1940, the negotiations on the subject of triple alliance were reopened in earnest, by Foreign Minister Matsuoka, assisted by the Ministry's adviser, Mr. Shiratori. The fact that no sooner had Mr. Stahmer arrived in Tokyo that he made a call on Mr. Oshima at his residence and requested his assistance in the discussions shows the extent of esteem in which he was held by the Germans. Naturally he complied with it; and as the pact became a fact, he was again sent back to Germany as our ambassador.

"Now his pet ideas and ideals as originally embodied in the old anti-comintern pact are about to materialize in full with the advent of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Shiratori

"Mr. Shiratori was an ardent advocate of the new world order and a zealous exponent of the Axis diplomacy. It was Mr. Matsuoka who used to say when he was Foreign Minister, 'Shiratori was one of my be pupils.' Though it is hard to say which was the teacher and which was the pupil in this instance, there is no question but that both were pioneers and leaders in the field in Axis diplomacy.

After his graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, he was assigned to Peking and then to Berlin as an Embassy secretary; and in 1934 when he was appointed the Director of Information Bureau under the then Foreign Minister Yoshizawa in the Inukai Cabinet, the name of Shiratori came to be known widely.

It was he who wanted to see our country withdraw from the League of Nations. And when the May 15 incident forced Mr. Yoshizawa to quit as the Foreign Minister and Count Yasuya Uchida was put in instead, the latter was found wanting in the prosecution of the kind of diplomacy Shiratori wanted to pursue. He was sent away to Sweden in May, 1933, as our Minister.

"It is a mistake to think that he was from the beginning merely an anti-comintern. His advocacy of an Axis alliance was essentially directed toward the establishment of a new world order.

"With the appointment of General Ugaki, a dark horse in political circles, as Foreign Minister, Mr. Shiratori was made our Ambassador to Rome. With his appointment, he made it a condition that Lieutenant-General Oshima be made the Ambassador to Berlin, which indicated that he was figuring on team work for the realization of an Axis alliance. Thus these two new appointees were working in concert at Rome and Berlin for the same end, when unexpectedly the Konoye Cabinet resigned in Janary, 1939, to be succeeded by that of Baron Hiranuma.

"It was apparent that this political crisis at home had quite a delicate bearing upon the fate of the triple alliance under contemplation, so deeply affecting the work of these two Axis sympathizers that they talked over and decided on holding a general conference of our envoys in Europe. They decided at this meeting to make a report to our Government on the European situation and recommend the advisability of concluding an Axis alliance.

"Though he was most chagrined and disappointed when the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty was signed, he was consoled some two years later when the Tripartite Treaty finally became a fact. Only what we want to stress in conclusion is his confidence which he had implicitly placed in the possibility of its realization sooner or later.

Admiral Suetsugu

"It may be true that the part Admiral Suetsugu played in connection with the Tripartite Treaty was somewhat indirect, as compared with what was contributed by those foregoing two figures; yet that he was a most ardent Axis proponent since his appearance in the political firmament no one will dispute. He was by nature and profession a sailor; he was not given to any fluency in speech. His first political experience was made with the first Konoye Cabinet as when it was formed, he was appointed to serve on the Cabinet Advisory Council, which was created for the first time. When he joined it, which even cost him his prospect of being appointed the chairman of the Military Board, his sole purpose lay in wiping out the Anglo-American influences from this part of the world, by virtue of the triple alliance. So, when the Asama Maru Incident of 1940 arose, he was so wrought up that, together with his fellow-men of the same ideas, he pressed the Government to take a determined and drastic step against England.

"While he was still a captain in the Navy, he showed the earmarks of a leader. And while later he was teaching at the Navy Gunnery School, his superiors were quite startled at his knowledge of gunnery when he expounded his views concerning the turret of the Cruiser Kongo.

"In 1938 when he was appointed Home Minister, which had been vacated by the death of Dr. Eiichi Baba, his opposition to the Anglo-American influences stood as firmly as ever before. His magazine articles went so far as to claim that unless the Asiatics were freed from the Anglo-American fetters, no world peace would be possible. This was rather shocking to the diplomatic circles of those countries.

"But with the coming of the Hiranuma Cabinet, Admiral Suetsugu was once more switched back to his old Cabinet advisory capacity, where he became disgusted with the procrastiating attitude of the Government concerning the Axis Alliance.

"And then his indignation was brought up to its height by the Asama Maru incident. When he got up his fellow-men to protest and formed the National Federation of East Asia Construction, he chucked his advisory office and got into the thick of politics. This led him to back up the second Konoye Cabinet on its launching of a movement for a new political structure, and when the Imperial Rule Assistance Association saw the light of day as its result, he was made the chairman of its Central Cooperation Council. It should be said that Admiral Suetsugu was the man who consistently devoted his whole life to the cause of defeating the ulterior purposes of both Britain and the United States."

Downed in Batavia Fighting

One after another, the Japanese aerial forces have been shooting down American planes which have been attributed with super-fighting power by their makers. The craft above plunged into the field when it received direct hits from the Japanese war-birds in the duel over Batavia. The rudder was completely blasted to bits by machine-gunners during the fierce aerial combat. (Censored by War Ministry)

BRITISHERS HARD HIT BY HIGH LIVING COST

Current Conditions Are Source Of Widespread Discontent, Says Daily Mail

Transocean

LISBON, March 27.—The wholesale robbing of the British public is revealed by the fact that the authorities up till now have failed to fix maximum prices for certain foodstuffs, the Daily Mail of London writes in commenting on the high prices asked for vegetables.

Fresh vegetables are now being sold at prices double those of last year, and three to four times the pre-war figures.

The newspaper sympathizes with British housewives who have either to allow themselves to be fleeced or go without vegetables. The exorbitant prices asked for vegetables, it declares, make their purchase a privilege of the rich. The daily then asks why maximum prices are fixed for cucumber and not for cabbage, for apples and not for rhubarb.

The prices for game and wild fowl are said to be scandalous. Thirty-two shillings are asked and paid for a pair of pheasants instead of the normal price of 8/6d., and 32 shillings for a pair of partridges instead of five shillings formerly.

The Daily Mail points out that these unearned profits are pocketed by people whose overhead has increased only slightly or not at all.

The editor of the paper says he receives heaps of letters from readers daily complaining of these conditions.

"If Lord Woolton (Minister of Food) and the authorities concerned are not aware of this fact," the journal adds, "we may assure them that these conditions are having a growingly serious influence on the morale of the British people and are a source of widespread discontent."

Rations Constantly Reduced

Transocean

LISBON, March 27.—Hardly a day passes without British newspapers having to prepare their readers for new cuts in rations and further reductions in even the most vital produc's.

Following the announcement last week of a considerable reduction in textile quotas, British papers last Tuesday, besides announcing further cuts in rations, published a speech by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, containing hints of an impending reduction in meat rations, and then yesterday revealed that the authorities had decided to further ration coal, light and gas.

According to the Daily Mail, the British coal supply is becoming serious. Coal production is insufficient to meet present demands, while stocks are nearly exhausted.

The paper attacks the British military authorities for opposing for more than 12 months, all attempts to get miners released from the army and back to their mines, although the air force and the navy are said to have been compelled to release from their ranks all miners stationed in Britain.

The Daily Mail claims that the number of British miners is decreasing year by year because of the higher wages paid for work in munition factories.

The paper hints that the old British custom of showering confetti on newly-married couples is likely to be banned because of the shortage of paper.

Meanwhile, the London bus service has been curtailed in order to economize on the use of rubber and gasoline.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

discourses on reason, and hence cannot afford satisfaction to the general reader. Though, to be sure, the author himself declares that "even if it might be said that this was not a novel, I shouldn't be concerned about it in the least."

The author, Yoshio Nagayo, was born on August 6, 1888, in the city of Tokyo. A writer of the Shirakabe school, he at times evinces an ideological tendency which, among members of this group, is quite similar to that of Saneatsu Mushakoji, so that he has been regarded as an author who ranks next to Mushakoji in the possession of a strong, characteristically Shirakabe style of writing.

However, he has produced a great many works that impart an energetic, powerful feeling, and in this respect there is a marked contrast between him and Mushakoji, whose works contain a comparatively great amount of light comedy touches and frankness of feeling.

His novels and short stories include Momoku no Kawa (The Blind River), 1914; Karera no Unmei (Their Destiny), 1915; Mutsu Naojiro, 1918, Seido no Kirisuto (Christ in Bronze), 1922, and Tatsuko, 1929; while his plays include Ko U to Ryu Ho (Hsiang-tsi and Liu-chi), 1915; Yoritomo, 1920; Yoru no Gikyoku (A Nocturnal Drama), 1922; and Shochikubai, 1926.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

Times Book Shelf

(Continued From Page 4)

must know chemistry, but he must also know astronomy, because the stars influence diseases. Furthermore, the true physician must know theology, since, in addition to body and spirit, man has a third factor, the soul which was created by God. Thus, Paracelsus is connected with the dawn of modern medicine. The factors that produced the progressive medicine of his time, were excessively complex. Among them were certainly the invention of printing, the enlargement of the world by exploration, the reviewed knowledge of Greek and finally the questioning that arose through religious differences.

JAVA AWAKES FROM YEARS OF SERFDOM

Untiring Efforts of Japan's 'Construction Soldiers' Reap Big Results

The untiring efforts of the Japanese "construction soldiers" in Java, which has reawakened completely from its serfdom of three centuries, is reported in a special Asahi dispatch from Batavia. No Dutch Indies "hours" for them, says the report and continues to cite the words of Uio Tomizawa and Akira Asano of the Military Information Corps and of Shigeru Sato, who has been in business there for 35 years, giving their impressions of the natives there. The report follows:

"Only a month after warships flying flags of the Rising Sun had appeared before the islands of the East Indies, the sound of rapid reconstruction mingled with the joy of resurrection is echoed through the coconut groves and over the shores of the Indian Ocean.

"This one month was one long continuation of hard work for both the soldiers with machine-guns and for those without, or the 'construction soldiers' as they are called.

"The well-known Dutch Indies 'hours' mean nothing to these soldiers. The Dutch officials and employes of banks, firms, and stores used to work from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., from which time, they would rest for three hours and then resume their work again for another two hours. Such rest was needed in this tropic zone. However, our 'construction soldiers' had no time to follow such a custom. They worked every day from 7 a.m. to nine and ten at night and sometimes far into midnight. Such strenuous work, of course must not be continued too long. However, their unselfish efforts to build a new East Indies must be appreciated fully.

"What have these 'soldiers' heard and seen during the past one month of hard work? And what are their hopes for the future of the East Indies? Following are the words of three such soldiers:

Mr. Tomizawa—"On the night of February 28, I was prepared to die amidst the bursting bombs on the banks of Bantam Bay. However, I was spared, and on the morning of March 1, I ran up the shore of Java with the rest of the force. Beautiful forests and green mountains confronted me. I felt that a new life was opened for me. Here was new Japan, I thought. With the fall of Java, I went to Bandoeng and was put in charge of the radio and newspapers there with an Arabian. I was impressed by the docility of the people. As soon as they were commanded over the radio to put the street lights on the whole city came back to life with lights shining on every street. 'Market prices must be brought back to those at the time before January 1,' was another order. Then down went the prices that very day. Such docile people. I feel the greatness of our responsibility when I think of the trust they are putting in us. I have never felt so much affection for any other people before. I should like to spend the rest of my life here, loving the people, and working among them."

Mr. Sato—"I have never felt so grateful to my country as while fighting with our forces here. Among the Dutch here are those born in Holland and those born locally. Those born in Holland care for nothing more than their lives, most of them running away to Australia, soon after the outbreak of the war, much to the disappointment of the latter. Seeing such happenings, I am more impressed than ever by the greatness of Japan, where suffering only serves to bind the people together. The natives had held high respect for Japan even at the time I first came here years ago. I remember that even as far back as 35 years ago, no matter how deep into the country I went, I would hear the natives say, 'In 1940 a great change will take place in the world, and the East Indies will come to receive the blessing of the land of the Rising Sun. Who spread such teachings, I don't know. But I do know that the natives fully believed this prophecy and had been waiting eagerly for 1940 to come. When I think of the Dutch who burned a large number of warehouses without thinking of the natives, I feel that we Japanese should do all we can to live up to their expectations.'"

Mr. Asano—"What impressed me most upon landing here was the hearty welcome given by the natives. There was nothing hypocritical about them. They respect us and rely upon us sincerely, and have a deep affection for us. This affection, I feel, will serve as the key for the future relationship between Japan and the East Indies. I also feel that a southern culture, a Pacific culture, should be born with Java as its center. In politics, too, a new principle founded on this strong tie should come into existence before long. We must not look at the East Indies merely as a land of natural resources. In this land where the people look to us with such friendliness, and to whom we feel such a strong attachment, new politics, and new culture should be created from the midst of this prevailing friendly atmosphere."

Less Meat in Britain

Transocean

LISBON, March 22.—The steadily decreasing supply of meat to Britain has forced the British to resort to their meat reserves, it was indicated by a notice in the London Daily Telegraph, and stated that the Minister of Food has ordered that pork in tins be distributed to the population in certain areas beginning next week.

British-Made Planes Called 'Suicide-Birds'; Bring Only Bad Luck

Transocean

BERLIN, March 21.—The obsolete British bombers delivered to Russia have been nicknamed "suicide birds" by Russian pilots since airmen starting with those "old crates" never return, according to Fedor Kobzev, Russian bomber pilot, who was taken prisoner in the northern sector of the Eastern front when his plane, severely damaged by German anti-aircraft fire, had to make an emergency landing behind the German lines. Kobzev's plane belonged to the second squadron of the 707 Soviet Air regiment which, as Kobzev declared, lost most of its planes since the outbreak of the war.

BRILLIANT CONCERT IS STAGED AT HIBIYA

Tokyo Symphony Orchestra Under Baton of Gurlitt Gives Fine Performance

With Professor Leo Sirota as piano soloist, and with a recent orchestra work by the contemporary Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly as a new number for Japan, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's Eighth Periodical Subscription Concert directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt at the Hibiya Public Hall, Thursday evening, proved one of the most successful programs yet presented by this organization.

Interesting program selections have been a marked feature of the Tokyo Symphony's subscription concerts. Thursday's program was an all-Slavic one, given to a Russian classic, and a Hungarian classic and a modernist. Michael Glinka, who is known in musical history as the father of Russia's national music, was presented in the first part of the program with the Overture to his opera, "A Life for the Tsar," and his Orchestra Fantasia on Spanish Themes, "Memories of a Summer Night in Madrid".

Of Franz Liszt, the great Hungarian master of the nineteenth century, two of the most characteristic works for piano and orchestra were heard: the Concerto in A major, No. 2; and another Spanish-inspired composition, "Rhapsodie Espagnole". Especially in the latter, but also in the concerto, the arousing technical splendor of the composer's style is well exemplified. Rhapsody, originally composed for the piano alone, was arranged for piano and orchestra by Feruccio Busoni, himself a famed master of the piano.

No one could be better qualified to play these works than Leo Sirota, one of the few personal disciples of the great Busoni who was considered by many as the last exponent of the Romantic type of the great piano virtuoso.

A first performance of the "Galatan Dances" by Zoltan Kodaly concluded the program. The composer is not only, with Bela Bartok, one of the two most representative musicians of contemporary Hungary, but at the same time one of the few significant composers of the present age. The "Galatan Tancok," written in 1934 for the 80th anniversary celebration of the Philharmonic Society of Budapest, is one of many works in the composer's attempts to utilize the melodies and rhythms of the Hungaric-Slavic races in modern symphonic music. He is a modernist in the sense that he freely uses all the acquisitions made by the musicians up to the present day; but that his music is strictly based on classical conceptions of form and harmony, distinguishes him favorably from many another modernist.

In the presentation of Kodaly's score, as well as of the other numbers of the program, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra had to handle technical tasks surpassing most of what it has thus far attempted. The performances given under Professor Gurlitt's direction were some of the most creditable yet given by this group, smooth and accurate.

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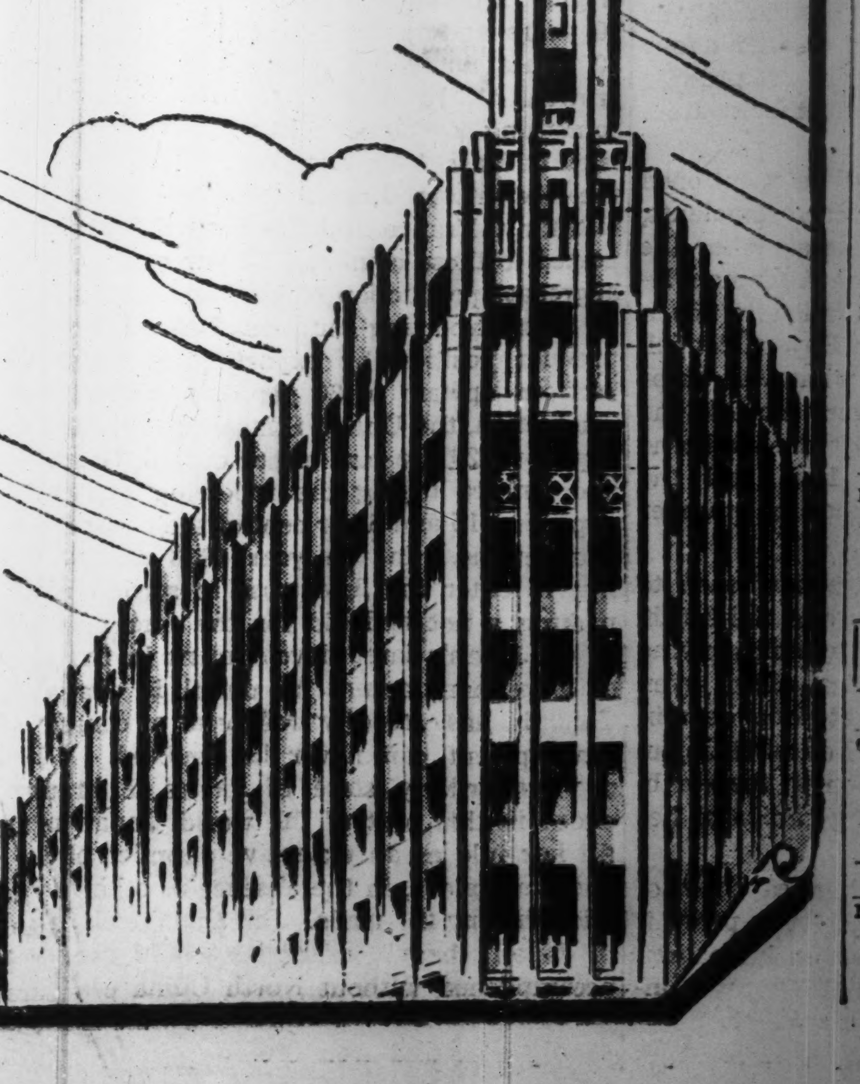
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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1942

British Shipping Losses

A German communique issued last Saturday and transmitted here says that the German High Command has just announced that the enemy shipping destroyed by German forces during March amounted to 646,900 tons. This tonnage figure may be compared with the 400,000 tons sunk in January and the 325,400 tons likewise destroyed in February.

The success of German U-boats as shown by these figures is remarkable seeing that the Atlantic traffic itself has of late shrunk in volume. The figures above also prove that the American navy, despite its boastful announcement of a new submarine fighting device or tactics, is unable successfully to cope with the German underwater craft.

Of the figures mentioned above, the proportions made up by British shipping are not clear. But it may be assumed that they make up quite respectable figures. It is not surprising that we have of late heard of the talk of British tonnage having been reduced close to its "life-line."

It may be recalled that the gross commercial tonnage owned by Britain prior to the current war was 17.8 million tons and the tonnage of neutral countries operated for British interests was estimated at approximately 10.2 million tons, the total being something like 28 million tons.

The merchant vessels sunk by German submarines and otherwise after the outbreak of the war up to the end of July, 1941, amounted to 13.8 million tons. Allowing that of the remaining tonnage 10 per cent was under repairs, the gross tonnage afloat or available on August 1 amounted approximately to 13.7 million tons. Estimating Britain's construction capacity at 200,000 tons a month and the Axis destruction of merchant shipping at 700,000 tons a month, Britain suffered a further loss of 2.5 million tons before the end of last year. Upon this basis of calculation Britain's total tonnage on December 31, 1941, amounted to 11.2 million tons. This means a very close proximation to the 10 million tons which are believed the minimum tonnage required to keep the British Isles on their life-line.

The above survey is based upon estimates coming from German sources. It will be sufficient to indicate the serious situation Britain now faces with regard to ocean transportation. Even taking more optimistic figures from British sources, the situation must be far from reassuring. Moreover, it would be wrong to estimate the real shipping situation of Britain or any other belligerent only in terms of tonnage afloat or sunk. Britain's situation has undergone a drastic change in consequence of her trade being completely cut off from the continent, on one hand, and of the increasing risks of submarine assault seen in the Mediterranean. In this state of war British shipping has to travel distances four to five times as great as it did in the pre-war times, to reach Australian and other sources of supply.

In this connection it may be mentioned that one of the Japanese war correspondents, flying in a navy plane immediately after the landing of naval forces in the Andaman Islands, reported that he had failed to see a single British ship around the Bay of Bengal. It may be surmised that whatever ships ploughed those waters kept very close to the shore line. It is also plain that the sea-borne traffic between the British Isles and the Indian ports may be maintained only under highly precarious conditions.

The only waters which are now open to British shipping lie a long way to the south. These sea lanes are followed by ships plying between Australia and Africa. But even these southern waters cannot long remain immune from aerial assault. For when Japan is ready to turn more attention to the south, they will come within striking radius of her aircraft.

Britain has boasted of her capacity of taking punishment. It is no doubt to prove it that her shores and inland places have been fortified against the potential German invasion. Nor can there be doubt that her home defenses today are many fold stronger than they were in the dark days of the Flanders debacle. But here again, after all, one may see British miscalculation. For it seems hardly possible that Germany or any country should be driven to the adventure of invasion in face of so tremendous risks when the event of war itself appears so clear at sea, far from the British shores.

North China's 5-Year Plan

Decision is shortly to be taken on a new 5-year industrial plan for North China. This plan, it is understood, is proposed as part of the industrial expansion program under way for Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and is to be stressed with regard to the three essential products of iron, coal and salt. The main aim of the proposed plan is to develop North China not only as a source of industrial materials but as a new producing center of basic manufactures.

North China, where the current hostilities in China commenced, early entered the general framework of Japanese constructive planning as an important source of material supply. As such, North China has borne therein a part of increasing importance. But some change is now found necessary because of the conditions to be imposed on the transfer of raw industrial materials from North China to Japan. Under the new plan North China is to process some of its natural products to a certain stage before they are exported to Japan.

The present proposal is unquestionably based on iron ore, coal and industrial salt, in which North China is rich. These resources in most cases are so placed that they may be worked on industrial bases with Japanese capital and technical direction in combination with native labor. One of the earliest undertakings proposed is a new iron foundry which is to be situated in the Peking-Tientsin area. The ore is to be supplied from Chinlingchen and Lungyen. The coking coal required for the furnaces is found in abundance in Shantung.

On the basis of other varieties of coal found in the country new enterprises are to be seen for production of manufactures for the chemical industry. By the process of low temperature carbonization it is planned to manufacture pitch and benzol, with a view to the ultimate production of liquid fuel.

The chemical industry of North China is also to take up salt, of which Shantung Province is an abundant supplier. It is now proposed to erect near Tsinan a plant for alkaline products, the idea being self-sufficiency in fertilizers. This undertaking is to be a step toward the development of North China as a source of agricultural products like wheat, rice and cotton. While wheat and rice will be important for the native population, cotton is to be for factories in Japan. The cultivation of these farm products is to become independent of Japan in the matter of fertilizer supply.

Ideas of an equally progressive character are seen in the proposed plan for iron production. Japan's self-supply in pig iron, prior to the current China campaign, was low as compared with the rate of self-supply in steel, which accounted for 95 per cent of the total internal need. This unbalanced supply of pig iron was due to the extensive use of scrap iron in those times, which is no longer the case. It is evident that North China in the future is to rank with Manchuria as a supplier of pig iron.

Japanese exports of iron and steel to East Asiatic and southern countries are of recent origin. But their exports in the period of 10 years ending 1937 multiplied from 26 to 30 times in value, indicating their rapid growth. Of the exports of iron and steel goods something like 50 per cent was taken by countries in East Asia, excepting Manchuria and the Kwantung Leased Territory. Britain, Germany, France and the United States, exported to these countries 25 per cent of their aggregate production of iron and steel goods. Of these exporting countries Britain took the premier position by exporting in these directions upward of 30 per cent of her gross production, the United States stood second by exporting 26 per cent of her output, Germany and France taking the following places by exporting 15 and 5 per cent of their respective productions. In the year 1936 Japan, the last to enter the field, rose to second place, making a not bad bid for the first position.

Of Japan's later development in the field of iron manufacture no detail is available. That it has steadily followed a course of development can never be doubted. When a more orderly state of affairs is brought about in this part of the world, Japan must fill her role as an extensive supplier of iron and steel goods, in the absence of other countries sharing the trade. But this development of Japan's heavy industries would never be accomplished without North China cooperating with its inexhaustible resources of high coking coal and iron ore.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Humanity

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

To define humanity in a learned manner a large volume will have to be written and yet not wholly exhaust the subject, but its meaning may be made clear to the simple willing mind by one short sentence. There is in every man both what is good and bad, or deity and demon, or the beastly and saintly, and humanity is the soul of this better part of man, the soul of kunshi (superior person) or what I would simply call a "good man." The chief qualities by which he is distinguished are modesty and humility and love of simple life, kindness to weaker creatures, that is, dumb animals as well as children and unfortunate persons, and a willingness to bear discomfort or pain rather than assuage it at the expense of others, and to forgive the enemy instead of seeking vindictively to avenge the wrongs. The list thus arrayed may seem on paper somewhat long and very idealistic, but on closer view they embody nothing but the ordinary traits exhibited by the average man and woman of this country in their everyday conduct.

Such in brief is humanity—the quality of being a good man—which the Anglo-Americans, as represented by the writers quoted yesterday, claim as the exclusive virtue in which the "Europeans" and the "Christians," by which they mean themselves, "specialize." But the little tell-tale fact that they go on to assert that this quality is denied to the people of the East makes us suspect that they are fast losing it, if they have not quite lost it.

Moral Optimism

"Do you know there is one word in English that makes the worst epithet to be applied to any person?" a certain Englishman asked me once "Is it 'insincerity?'" I questioned. "Worse than that," he rejoined with a faint cynical smile, "it is 'good-natured'." That was over 20 years ago, and whenever I came across this term, I marked it well, and, sure enough, it was almost invariably understood in a derogatory sense. But what an awful comedown it has suffered in the past two centuries! One of Oliver Goldsmith's comedies is entitled "The Good-natured Man," and its hero—considered to be Goldsmith himself—is not exactly the contemptible character which may now be conjured up by the same word. The same tendency may be observed in the kindred term in every civilized language today, and indeed we must grant even the Japanese equivalent for it, namely, "hito ga ii," or "o-hito-yoshi" has acquired an uncomplimentary significance associated with "gullibility." Yet it is not half as bad as "good-natured."

The Japanese are incorrigible moral optimists, ever believing the fundamental goodness of human heart. In this sense we may be intellectual boobies, or "good-natured fools," as the English may put it. The doctrine of the "original sin" is incomprehensible to the Japanese mind. The Japanese faith in the proverb, "sei wa zen nari" (human nature is virtuous) is almost absolute. No less universal and deep-rooted is the belief that "in this wide world as you traverse it you will not come across a single devil." If any person should come across a particularly heinous type of man, he will have no words in which to express his disgust stronger than this conventional phrase, "oni ka ja ka?" (Can he be a devil or a serpent?) So deeply ingrained in his mind the hereditary conviction that man's heart is good and angelic, and this faith is expressed in the beautiful term "ma-gokoro" (literally, "true heart"). If any person has gone astray from the paths of good principles, he is said to have "lost his true heart" temporarily or forever. But it does not alter the fundamental or moral optimism of the Japanese about the "original goodness of human heart."

All Well in Other World

In Psalm 14 is painted the following gloomy picture of human nature. "The Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, and seek God. They are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy; there is none that doeth good, no, not one." This was quoted over 10 centuries later by Paul in his famous letter to the Romans: "There is none righteous, no, not one." All of which makes very curious reading to the average unsophisticated Japanese. True that many Japanese are given to repeating as through force of habit the old Buddhist legend that "we are all sinners," but down in their hearts they can never get rid of the faith that all this is bunkum and that they will go to heaven all right, once they are dead, and that if they are not going to heaven, none else are going there, so it makes no difference one way or the other, or may be there is no such place like heaven or hell, at least the kind that is usually painted by Buddhist artists and put up in their temples on certain days.

This humantarian view of our own humanity, so to speak, has been fostered on the one hand by the Shintoistic doctrine, aforementioned, of "magokoro" (true heart that is, sincere and righteous heart), and on the other by various teachings of Buddhism. The mercy of the Amida is boundless: though we may suffer somewhat, as we actually do on this earth while we are alive, yet we will be all right in the end: all we have to do is to keep up our faith and do our best under all circumstances, that is all! If another Buddhist assurance is needed to clinch the optimistic doctrine that "all is for the best," that is the doctrine often preached in many a yokyoku composition written by ecclesiastical writers, namely, "onshin byodo" (liquidation of enmities and affections, i.e., illusions, in the spiritual world.)

In other words, all men and women, however sinful they or the world may think they are alive, once they are dead, all will become "Buddhas," as testified by the expression of ineffable calm and beatitude their faces then bear, and so in the kingdom of the dead, all their earth-born illusions are gone, so that if an enemy meets enemy there, they will no longer feel any hostility, or if a lover meets a lover, they will not feel the sordid passion of affection or jealousy which in the world of illusions they did feel and fought so wretchedly against.

(To Be Continued)

HOME LIFE OF BURMESE WOMEN DEVOTED TO COUNTRY'S WELFARE

Wives, Marriageable Girls Enjoy Feminine Liberty With No Discrimination Toward Men

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part I

In Burma the women are equal partners of men. It is said that the Russian feminine population leads the womankind of the world in the freedom of the weaker sex. But looking at the free life of the Burmese women, it seems that they are really the torch-bearers of feminine liberty. At any rate, no one can dispute that they occupy the first place in feminine freedom in Asia.

Socially, the Burmese women do not suffer from any restrictions. They are free to move with men as equals. Yet there still exists a minor section of the Burmese society which clinging on to past feudal ideas and Hindu conceptions attempts to curtail the liberty of its womenfolk. But the intrinsic value of this section could be ignored comparing the vast majority of the Burmese people who do not make any difference between men and women.

Despite the fact that matriarchy does not exist in the country, it is strange indeed that in family life the father is the nominal head of the family. In fact, the mother is the virtual dictator and it is she who, by displaying a Spartan courage, regulates the life and molds the destiny of the family. All the members of the family are duty bound to pay the greatest respect to the mother, and therefore, Burma can be called the land of mothers.

Right to Hold Property

Every Burmese woman, irrespective of social rank or position, has the inherent right to hold property. Even a widow enjoys the same privilege and she has the full liberty to decide whether she would remarry. Consequently, it is seen often that a widow is preferable to an unmarried girl, because the former even after remarriage continues to control her right to the property.

One of the most striking things is that marriage in Burma is not a sacrament, but a matter of contract. And because contractual marriage is in vogue in Burmese society, the entire social structure of the country is democratic. Hardly there can be noticed any distinction between a poor or a wealthy Burman in a social ceremony. The fundamental reason for the contractual system is that both man and woman should be given the free choice to select their nuptial partners. However, there is a conventional custom that the elders of a family should take the responsibility of finding out a prospective bride or bridegroom, but the final decision to contract marriage is left entirely in the hands of such a couple.

The system of divorce is very clear in Burmese social life. If a man or woman does not desire to continue his or her marriage life, he or she at once can dissolve nuptial relations and become free to marry again. In case a man divorces his wife, he has to make adequate provision for his divorced better half. On the other hand, if a woman divorces her husband, she does not have to offer any pecuniary compensation. This again proves the nature of freedom enjoyed by the Burmese women in the society.

Complete Liberty Demanded

In recent times owing to economic hardships quite a number of families have forced their daughters to marry persons for whom they do not entertain affection. The result has been that many of such unfortunate married girls have run away with the young men of their choice, disgracing the names of their families. This means that the Burmese women do not desire to be ruled or dictated by men in social affairs. They demand complete liberty to adjust their matrimonial matters and destiny.

Although the Burmese women are socially free, they are not at all inclined to live a care-free life. They are, in reality, extremely devoted to home life. A Burmese woman regards her own home as the abode of god and every morning she prays at the small family Buddhist temple for the happiness and prosperity of her family. She is respectfully faithful and obedient to her husband, but she will never tolerate maltreatment from her husband. In other words, she exercises significant influence over her husband to keep him in the right path. Because of this equality, a Burmese husband has always to take into account the wishes of his wife in all family matters, solidifying the bond of mutual understanding.

Child Marriage Disappears

Practically speaking, there is no child marriage in Burma, except in Arakan where frequently a girl may be engaged to a boy in her childhood. But this system is fast disappearing in Arakan with the increase in intermarriage between the Burmans and the Arakanese. As Arakan in the past was closely related to Bengal, the ancient system of child marriage in India came to be practised there. But when better intercourse was established between the Burmans and the Arakanese in the beginning of the current century, the influence of the Burmese society became stronger in the social life of the Arakanese people, with the result that progressive Arakanese aligned themselves with Burmese aspirations, not only in social matters, but in political affairs, too. This is the reason why child marriage is steadily becoming a thing of the past there.

Ordinarily, the age limit for marriage in Burma is 20 for women and 25 for men. But owing to the recent deterioration in the longevity of life among the Burmans, the age limit has been advanced and it is quite common to see a Burmese girl of 18 marrying a boy of 21. In spite of this tendency of marrying at the prime of youth, the rate of infantile mortality in Burma is much higher than in some provinces in India. Mainly the causes for such a misfortune are lack of proper medical relief, prevalent usage of traditional methods of midwifery, prejudice toward modern methods and under-nourishment due to appalling economic adversity. It is, however, gratifying to note that the progressive Burmans are now seriously agitating to rectify these drawbacks

The Burmese women do not suffer from conservatism in their matrimonial relations. They are quite willing to contract marriages with foreigners, but they do not wish to leave their country for the lands of their husbands. This means that so long as their foreign husbands live in Burma they are quite happy, but when their foreign husbands express the desire to return to their own countries, the Burmese wives tragically notify their unwillingness to settle in foreign lands. Even then quite a few Burmese women have forsaken their country to settle in the lands of their husbands.

Burmanized Marriage

Because the Burmese women are temperamentally inclined to pass their life in their own country, the foreign husbands in most cases permanently settle down in Burma. And this factor of foreign settlement has been a great blessing to the progress of the Burmese nation. Consequently, the present Burmese race has absorbed the blood of the Indians, Chinese, Portuguese and British and many of these nationals through marriage have become completely Burmanized. From this fact, it can be said that the women of Burma because of their devotion to their country have enabled the nation to assimilate foreignism on a national scale.

The intermarriage has also created new problems for Burma. For example, it has increased the population of part-natives, such as, Anglo-Burmans, Indo-Burmans and Sino-Burmans. While the majority of Anglo-Burmans do not seem to fit in with the Burmese atmosphere, the Sino-Burmans, and Indo-Burmans form component parts of the Burmese society. In consequence, these part-natives in matters concerning national politics are sub-consciously inclined to lay stress on the benefit to be derived by their respective motherlands. As a result, frictions occur between the Burmans and these part-natives. At the present moment the relations between the Burmans and the Indo-Burmans and Sino-Burmans appear to be cordial, while the Anglo-Burmans seem to be bewildered as to which country, Britain or Burma, they should support in this time of super-emergency confronting their land of birth.

(To Be Concluded)

—Of Things Japanese—

OLD DAYS' HANAMI RECALLED

By MOCK JOYA

Though Hanami or Sakura blossom viewing is an outstanding annual event of the Japanese people, it was during the Tokugawa period that Hanami as it is known today developed. As the people are great nature lovers and Sakura is the Hana (flower) of the Empire, naturally they admired and viewed Sakura even in earliest times.

But in those early days, they just went to see Sakura. Seldom forming special parties, or making it an occasion for gaiety.

A Hana-no-yen or Sakura viewing party was first given by the Imperial Court in 812 in the reign of Saga Tenno, according to ancient records. It is also recorded that Toyotomi Hideyoshi held a gigantic Hanami party at Daigo in the 16th century. At first, however, such hanami parties were held and enjoyed by only the Court nobles, officials or warriors, and the general public did not participate in such functions.

In the Tokugawa period, the people began to visit shrines or temple compounds which had many Sakura trees to view the blossoms and enjoy a spring outing. This gradually developed into popular Hanami parties. In Yedo, the compounds of such shrines or temples were comparatively small and in the Hanami season they were overcrowded. So Shogun Yoshimune (1716-1745) opened Asukayama for Hanami. It may be said that the real Yedo Hanami developed at Asukayama, where people held gay parties, drinking, singing, dancing and even giving amateur theatricals. On the other hand, the Hanami at Uyeno was quiet because it is the compound of the Kaneiji Temple.

Shogun Yoshimune took such great interest in popularizing Hanami that every spring when the Sakura blossomed he sent his attendants to Asukayama with various kinds of luxurious food and sake, and invited all the people who went there to partake of them. Drunk with sake, Sakura and spring, some people became quite wild but the Bakufu authorities did not molest them.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Paracelsus

PARACELSUS by Erwin Guido Kolbenheyer. Vol I. E. Die Kindheit des Paracelsus. 377 pages. 8.50 R.M. Vol. II. Das Gestirn des Paracelsus. 483 pages. 8.50 RM. Vol. III. Das dritte Reich des Paracelsus. 401 pages. 8.50 RM. Publishers Albert Langen-Georg Mueller. Muenchen.

If one calls the Germans a nation of poets and thinkers, this very appellation is truly characteristic of E. G. Kolbenheyer. He is at the same time a meditating philosopher and advocate of a biological conception of the world. His heart and his mind are entirely destined to express the ardent desire of the German thrist for knowledge. Another trait of the poet, a certain firm reserve and vigilance, comes from his origin. He was born in Hungary in 1878, and, after attending the University of Vienna, where he studied philosophy and zoology, he chose to reside in the old town of Tuebingen. Today he is living in a suburb of Muenchen.

The abovementioned biological conception prevails in all his works. He believes that the genuine poet must show evidence of a main spiritual power. The soul of the reader must become impressed by some feeling of immediateness which has to direct his ideas in a decisive way. The writer makes a remarkable effort to inspire a sentiment of heroism, and many of the main figures of his numerous books are brought to perfection by the means of insight, struggle and finally by sacrificing their lives.

Mystical Nature-Doctor

Theophrastus Bombast Paracelsus von Hohenheim, the great German physician of Swiss parentage is such an example of self-denying devotion to mankind, because he was driven from struggle to struggle by his convictions. The adventurous and strange story of his life, reported in three volumes, means more or less an appeal of Paracelsus to his generation to accomplish a spiritual revolution, to forget unreal things and to glory in what cannot be taken from them, the natural life, the sheer joy of an existence based upon God and the universe. This passionate love of nature must be regarded as the foundation of his system. Hence results the special merit of Paracelsus in relation to the development of medicine, and also his mystical idea. On the whole, the concluding words of the third volume demonstrate the aim of the author: Paracelsus is a true representative of the German spirit, distinguished by introspection and profound thought under the overwhelming influence of nature, but nevertheless absorbed by the thought of God.

The epithet Paracelsus, was probably his own invention. He studied for a short time at the University of Basel and carried on chemical research, but departed later to the mines of Tirol, where he became interested in the nature of minerals and in the diseases of miners. On his return to Switzerland in 1526, he was appointed lecturer in medicine at the university. The lectures, in German and not Latin—the author is using the Swiss dialect of the 15th century—were preceded by a solemn burning of the works of Galen and Avienna. Gradually, however, the new doctrines and theories of treating disease began to wear of. His opponents reacted by pointing out that there were serious defects in his system. Finally things came to a crisis, and in 1529, Paracelsus resumed his wanderings, practising in one after another German town. In 1541, he was invited to settle at Salzburg, where he died in the same year. The cause of his death, like many other details of his life, is quite uncertain. His enemies asserted that he died in consequence of a drunken debauch, but others maintain that he was killed by emissaries of jealous physicians. His name became the popular symbol of a magician, endowed with supernatural power.

New Theories Introduced

In his work written during the years of his wanderings Paracelsus shows a genuine desire to promote the progress of medicine. In the past it often has been questioned whether he introduced a single new truth into medicine, but modern history has for the first time duly appreciated his achievements. He advocated simplicity in treatise, but his prescriptions are rather complicated. He exalts observation and experience, but he rejects dissection and all operations, and, at the same time, introduces a number of new theories. His entire system is based on a Neo-Platonic philosophy, in which human life is regarded as inseparable from the universe.

Everywhere in his systems is found a striking predilection for chemistry which he considered the best support of medicine. The human body is primarily a compound of salt, sulphur and mercury, the separation of these elements in man being the cause of sickness. The vital force, an occult one, which he calls Archaeus, is situated in the stomach. Since man contains all elements and requires them for the curing of his diseases, the physician

(Continued on Page 3)

—Synopsis of—

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

Takezawa Sensei to Yu Hito (A Man Called Takezawa Sensei)

By YOSHIO NAGAYO

Part II

At first the Sensei lived quietly with his wife and divorced sister, in the outskirts of Tokyo. After his wife gave birth to a baby girl, his sister was overtaken with illness and it was decided that the family should move to Odawara, close to the seashore. A student on very close terms with the Sensei—a young man who immersed himself in the works of Kant with the fixed purpose of putting an ethical idealism into practice—was anxious lest the Sensei should become too much of a recluse as a result of this.

But the Sensei never changed a bit, and with his usual attitude of mind he savored and enjoyed the fine country life and spoke his mind on all sorts of subjects. A little while after the birth of his second daughter, his sister's illness became serious, and at last she died. From about the time her condition turned for the worse the Sensei's features began to show a sign of utter loneliness, yet it was not such as to induce a change in his ways. Even after the family left Odawara upon his sister's death and returned to Tokyo, he would continue as ever to discuss with young student callers at his home, in a lively manner, such subjects as human life and God. The next moment he would be seen leading his little children in catching tiny birds.

However, some time after the great earthquake and fire of 1923, he had an attack of peritonitis, and since he did not receive medical treatment for it until it was too late to save his life, he at last passed away. It was the Sensei's calm and perfectly contented looks and attitude when the disease first overtook him, which were hardly any different from those of his normal self, that chanced to cause a delay in administering the proper treatment. After he became seriously ill, he had, of course, suffered a great deal. But when his physical pains abated, he was his usual self again, quiet and tranquil and harmonious, so that when the final moment came he left this world very, very calmly.

• • •

"The ideal character from whom we could derive the greatest satisfaction is, after all, neither the Buddha nor Jesus Christ. After all, we should have to seek this ideal in our own purely rational apprehension. And there is no way to achieve this other than by disciplining ourselves so as to get closer and closer to the object of our rational apprehension." Thus spoke Takezawa Sensei on his sick-bed to one of his disciples, a college student. "Basho's Ara tou to aoba wakaba no hi no hikari (How precious indeed the sunbeams striking the green and fresh young leaves!) is a splendid little verse. After all, I too want simply to sing in that vein."

The above quotations strike the keynote of what this work attempts to say. Having neither the qualities of God nor of the Buddha, the human being must of necessity be guided by his own purely rational apprehension and live the stuff of which he has been made and his natural inclinations. It is when he keeps his inner "fire" burning and fully exhibits these intrinsic qualities that man fulfills his mission. Herein lies, likewise, the realization of the great will of mankind and the harmony of the universe. When he thinks in this manner, all that the human being possesses, whether it be demonic or lovely, pure or vulgar, will be valued highly and take on a measure of significance which may be commensurably savored and enjoyed.

Thus, by preoccupying himself with and savoring this significance to the full, he must develop his character until he will have become a man capable of being affected, humbly and deeply, as Basho was affected by the preciousness of the sun's resplendent rays, and of feeling the thankfulness of such a life. Furthermore, it must be on a basis which is different from the mere enjoyment of tranquility following a confession of sin—a more robust condition which is richer by far of initiative and compulsion.

Man of Human Richness

This, in short, is what the work attempts to convey, and it is as a man who has not only devoted himself to that end, but achieved a certain amount of success as well, that Takezawa Sensei is herein portrayed. Therefore, the Sensei is a man full of human richness, ease and freedom. What is more, he has humility. Preserving his equanimity in face of his beloved sister's death and the suffering from his own illness, he anticipates with pleasure the will of Providence. Thus the work observes life's harmony, and notwithstanding the author's statement in his preface, it is not a picture of himself, but simply an honest presentation of the human lot as conceived by him. Here, at any rate, one may clearly grasp the tenet of modern individualism which chooses to respect individuality and the naturalness of human nature.

Fundamentally speaking, this ultra-individualism is linked to man's determination to rise to a higher order of things, so that in its ultimate sense it presupposes the great and cheerful harmony of human life, while for those who are capable of living this harmony it opens up the kind of mental vista manifested by Takezawa Sensei—intricate, many-faceted, yet free and, what is more, serene. This, in a word, is the ideology of the Shirakaba school, and it remained for the present work to attempt to embody it in as thorough and as scrupulous a manner as possible. For this reason the work is a noteworthy one, but as a novel it is given over to an excessive amount of impressions and

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

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NEW HIGH MARK SET AS CANDIDATES LIST ZOOMS BEYOND 1,000

1937 Record of 800 Smashed As New Names Increasing Daily for Election

SELECTIONS NEARLY OVER

Lively Contest Expected on April 30—Recommended Men Win In Ward Balloting

Candidates for election to the House of Representatives at the general election to be held on April 30 are expected to reach more than 1,000 in all, setting a new record.

At the last election, held in 1937, the total number of candidates registered was more than 800, but the number at the coming election is expected to surpass this figure.

Registration commenced on April 4 and in the first two days, the total already reached 466 or exactly the number of seats in the House.

The recommendation of candidates by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council has been finished except those for Okinawa Prefecture. Thus, a total of 464 candidates were recommended by the Council, consisting of 230 present members, 19 former members and 215 new men.

Among the recommended candidates may be mentioned Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister; Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy; Torataro Ushizuka, former Governor of Tokyo; Kazuo Miura, former Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister; Masamichi Royama, former professor of Tokyo Imperial University; Dr. Morinosuke Kashima, and others.

There are also seen many retired Army and Navy officers, including Lieutenant-General Eijiro Tajima, Major-General Masato Arakawa, Rear-Admiral Katsuji Masaki, Major-General Naotake Kawamura, Major-General Torashichi Akamatsu, Rear-Admiral Remma Uyematsu, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto and others.

As the present members of the House of Representatives total 428, the majority of them have been recommended for re-election.

With the large number of candidates, the coming election is expected to be very lively contested.

Picked Men Successful

Indicating the trend in the forthcoming general election for the seats in the House of Representatives, the result of the election held on April 2 for members of 35 ward assemblies of Tokyo shows that the majority of candidates selected by the election recommendation body have been returned to their respective assemblies.

For 506 seats in the 55 ward assemblies, a total of 903 people declared their candidacy, of whom 473 were selected by the election recommendation body and 470 were the so-called "free" candidates.

The result of the balloting Friday showed a total of 386 recommended candidates, or 81.6 per cent of the total recommendation, have been returned while the percentage for the "free" candidates was 48 per cent, or 210 successful candidates.

Meantime, campaigning in the forthcoming general election is in full swing. By noon Saturday, more than 160 persons declared their candidacy throughout the country.

JURIDICAL CHIEFS TOLD TO MAINTAIN PEACE, ORDER

Premier Tojo Gives Party Attended by High Officials—Election Discussed

"As the current war remains to be fought in the future despite the glorious military achievements already attained, nothing should be left to be desired for the maintenance of peace and order within the country," declared Premier General Hideki Tojo in his address delivered on April 4 at a luncheon party he gave in honor of the juridical chiefs of the capital.

The function, which was held at the Premier's official residence, was attended by Hatasu Nagashima, President of the Supreme Court, Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Procurator-General, Seiichi Shimoyama, president of the Tokyo Court of Appeals, and 64 others as well as by all the Cabinet members.

In connection with the forthcoming general election, Premier Tojo stated that it was extremely important to further strengthen national solidarity in order to achieve final victory in the current war under a new Imperial Diet.

Moreover, he urged the juridical chiefs to take a fair but strict attitude in dealing with the election.

Japan's Medical Corps Play Feature Role On South Front in Fight Against Disease

Great accomplishments of the Japanese Medical Corps in the southern fronts in combating various epidemics have won the praise even of the enemy, says Colonel Tsunekichi Okada, chief of the Sanitary Section of the War Ministry, and there has not been one case of cholera since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia while the malaria patients numbered only two out of 1,000, report the vernaculars.

Due to high temperature and the humidity prevalent in the southern region, the members of the Imperial Forces were exposed to the danger of suffering from lack of sleep and appetite, which naturally causes a decline in physical strength, and moreover, the sudden change in diet, plus bad drinking water and possible food-poisoning, further enhanced the danger.

Since the natives dwelling in these areas lack sanitary facilities, many were afflicted with cholera, dysentery, typhoid, black plague, malaria and other contagious diseases.

The patients suffering from malaria were particularly outstanding in all districts save for a few cities having modern medical facilities, Colonel Okada states, and the low living standard of the southern natives and their economic difficulties can be attributed to this unfavorable factor.

Malaria Mortality High

To cite one example of the prevailing conditions, approximately 30 per cent of the total number of natives in French Indo-China suffer from malaria while in Thailand and Burma, the mortality each year of this disease averages from 50,000 to 60,000.

In Malaya, the number of malaria patients admitted to hospitals during 1938 totaled 30,000, and the patients in the East Indies, about 75 per cent of the total native population, while in the Philippines, the malaria patients during the same year reached an astounding figure of roughly 80,000.

On the other hand, the sanitary section chief goes on, the root of black plague bacilli was found in places in which the Japanese Forces were operating, particularly in the southern section of Thailand and in the East Indies, where a large number of people were contracting the disease each year. In Burma, about 3,000 persons fall victim to this epidemic every year while in the East Indies, no less than 2,000 natives succumbed to black plague annually.

Another strange disease characteristic of the southern regions is the dengue or the breakbone fever. The possibility of contracting this disease is so great that it is common knowledge in these districts that the inhabitants or visitors cannot escape from being afflicted at least once. It is not unusual, therefore, to see an entire hamlet afflicted, but the death

(Continued on Page 2)

BASIS OF CHINA WAR STRESSED BY YAHAGI

Problem With China Must Be Settled to Clear Up East Asia War, Says Army Spokesman

It is to be greatly regretted that the people of Japan, apparently dazzled by the great and successive victories of the Imperial Forces in the Greater East Asia War, have seemingly come to neglect various problems pending between Japan and China which led to the China Affair, declared Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in an exclusive article titled "War of Greater East Asia and the China Affair" appearing in the Asahi Shimbun this morning.

Colonel Yahagi stated that from the beginning of the China Affair, he knew and expected that some day it would develop into the Greater East Asia War.

The constant outbreak of disturbances in East Asia in those 10 odd years since the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair in 1932 were solely attributable to secret and cunning maneuvers of Britain and the United States to check the advance of Japan on the continent and the ocean, Colonel Yahagi declared. In fact, he pointed out, Japan has continued to fight it out with Britain and the United States since the Manchuria Affair.

Interferences Cited

Referring to the Panay case, which took place soon after the outbreak of the China Affair within the sphere of Japanese military operations, Colonel Yahagi asserted that Japan should not forget the number of times Anglo-American warcraft interfered with Japanese Army and Navy operations in the course of the incident.

Commenting on the Nine-Power Pact, which the Colonel called an Anglo-American device to check Japan's advance on the continent and to enable them exploit the masses in China as well as to deceive the 1,000,000,000 peoples in Asia, he declared that the so-called ABCD encirclement front against Japan was the concrete expression of the basic anti-Japanese principles of the Nine-Power Pact.

With Anglo-American aid to the Chungking regime having become increasingly bold and open, Japan was forced to declare war against Britain and the United States. In short, the Greater East Asia War was an inevitable historic development of the China Affair, Colonel Yahagi stated.

Referring to the glorious war victories of Japan in the past four months of war, Colonel Yahagi declared, Japan has thus stabilized its strategic foundation in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To Settle Affair

With Anglo-American influence driven away from the Southwestern Pacific in the present Greater East Asia War, Japan now has completed its front to successfully settle the China Affair, Colonel Yahagi continued, and thus, the China Affair

(Continued on Page 2)

Return From Front Tour

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 5.—A party of six Axis military and air attaches stationed in Tokyo, including Colonel Alfred Kretschmer and Colonel Wolfgang von Granau, of the German Embassy, and Colonel Guido Bertoni of the Italian Embassy, arrived here today by plane from a 25-day inspection tour of Japanese front lines in Hongkong, Saigon, Bangkok, Malaya, Surabaya, Java and the Philippines.

TATEKAWA ASSURES ADHERENCE TO PACT

Former Envoy to Moscow Says Japan-Soviet Treaty Will Be Respected by Both Parties

Domei

MANCHOULI, April 5.—Firm belief that the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact will be adhered to by both Japan and the Soviet Union was expressed by Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, during his interview with the press upon arrival here en route to Tokyo.

Lieutenant-General Tatekawa is scheduled to arrive at Harbin on April 6, leaving on April 8 for Hsinking. The Lieutenant-General will depart from the Manchoukuoan capital on April 9, continuing his way to Tokyo via Chosen.

Receiving the press at the Manchouli Station, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa said that the Soviet people, despite a considerable shortage of materials, are keeping up a high morale in the war under the leadership of Premier Josef Stalin.

Will Stay Neutral

The neutral attitude of Soviet Russia toward Japan's War of Greater East Asia will be maintained just as it is, as long as there is no remarkable change in the international situation, according to Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, on Sunday morning in his press interview at Manchouli, while en route to Tokyo from Kuibishev, reports the Asahi.

"I am not in a position to say anything about diplomatic problems before my report to the Government," the retiring Ambassador stated. "I can, however, give you some of my personal impressions in the Soviet Union where I have stayed for about a year and a half.

"Among all the experiences I had during my term of office the most remarkable was what I observed on learning of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. There are in Kuibishev many diplomats representing different countries, mostly from the Anglo-Saxon countries or those closely affiliated with them.

"Consequently, we were always looked upon by them with some animosity. The news of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia carrying in its wake many of the brilliant war achievements by our Imperial Forces gave them a nasty shock, while we, as members of the staff of the Japanese Embassy, felt great pride.

"The Soviet Union, where war preparations had been going on prior to the start of its hostilities with Germany, seems to be conducting its warfare without much difficulty.

"Though some dissatisfaction is seen among some quarters of the population, the nation as a whole is faithfully following the orders of Premier Josef Stalin. There is, of course, a shortage of some daily commodities, but not to a dangerous extent.

"Though I cannot disclose the details about our relations with Rus-

(Continued on Page 2)

Yukawa at Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, April 5.—Motoki Yukawa, Director of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Japanese Government arrived here on the morning of April 3 in the course of an extended trip in the southwestern regions. Mr. Yukawa is conducting a special survey of foodstuff problems in different countries in the southern areas.

ALLIED AIR RAIDERS NIPPED IN ATTEMPT ON OCCUPIED AREAS

Large Formation of British Bombers Repulsed Over Franco-Belgian Terrain

ITALY'S NAVY SEEN ACTIVE

Communique Reveals Heavy Toll of British Fleet Gained By Fascist Navy

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Another severe defeat was suffered by the British air force on April 4 when a large formation of British twin-engined bombers escorted by numerous Spitfires tried to enter Franco-Belgian territory, the German High Command announced today.

The R.A.F. formation was met by terrific anti-aircraft fire as well as by German crack fighters which rose at once to respond to the British attack, the announcement said.

During the course of the short engagement, during which time only a few bombs were dropped, 12 British planes were shot down according to news so far available, the announcement stated.

The remaining number of British planes took to their heels while they were still over the Channel, completely failing to carry out any effective bombings due to the swift and strong German defense, the communique said.

German pursuit planes of the Focke Wulf type took an active and prominent part in the aerial battles, accounting to a great extent for the German successes, the announcement added.

Losses Seen Enormous

The brilliant role that Italy's Navy is taking in the present world strife is well revealed in a communique issued by the Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, on April 4, as issued by Stefani. The announcement follows:

"During the last two months (February and March, 1942) the Italian armed force have inflicted the following losses on the enemy navy: Sunk—four cruisers, three destroyers and 11 submarines as well as 200,000 tons of merchant vessels of which 110,000 tons were sunk off the coast of the United States. Damaged—13 cruisers, eight destroyers, one submarine and 13 merchant ships.

"These results, added to the total since the beginning of the war (October 6, 1940), amount to the following: Sunk—22 cruisers, 31 destroyers, 39 submarines and about 1,000,000 tons of merchant vessels including 24 tankers. Damaged—12 battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 81 cruisers, 30 destroyers, one submarine and 65 merchant ships."

Soviets Lose Heavily

Domei

BERLIN, April 4.—The German High Command today revealed that the Soviet Army, in addition to suffering heavy losses in men killed in the fighting on the eastern front, during the first three months of the current year have lost 104,128 Soviet soldiers, 2,167 tanks and 2,519 guns captured, according to the German News Agency.

In the same period the Soviet Air forces lost a total of 2,730 planes, of which 1,765 were shot down in aerial combats, 250 by anti-aircraft batteries, 595 destroyed on the ground and 110 planes accounted for by German land troops.

Meanwhile, in the last few days in the Donetz area and in the central sector of the eastern front Soviet attacks hurled upon German positions effectively were repulsed with severe losses to the attackers while German counter-attacks were successful, the announcement said.

German fighters and chaser formations struck at military plants in the northern Soviet port of Murmansk with good results, the report revealed, adding one merchantman was crippled by a direct bomb hit.

The communique added that the German 197th Artillery detachment has destroyed 200 enemy tanks since the beginning of the eastern campaign.

Surveying Food Problems

Domei

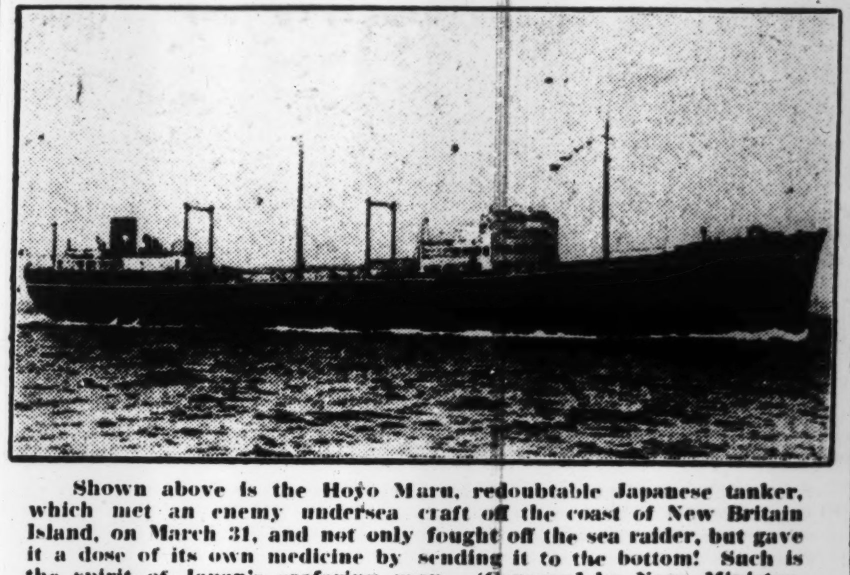
BANGKOK, April 5.—Motoki Yukawa, director of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Japanese Government, arrived here on Friday morning in the course of an extended trip in the southwestern regions, where he is making a special survey of foodstuff problems.

Thai Bans Coin Outflow

Domei

BANGKOK, April 4.—The Thai Government today placed a ban on melting copper and silver coins, and placed a restriction on taking them out of the country. This step is reported to have been taken in order to check an increasing outflow of silver and copper coins from Thailand.

Sank Enemy Submarine



Shown above is the Hoyo Maru, redoubtable Japanese tanker, which met an enemy undersea craft off the coast of New Britain Island, on March 31, and not only fought off the sea raider, but gave it a dose of its own medicine by sending it to the bottom! Such is the spirit of Japan's seafaring men. (Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

Remarks by Ex-Indian Chief of Mysore Best Exemplify Hatred Toward Britain

At a time when the attention of the world is focussed on India, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, during an interview with the Hochi reporter on Sunday ransacked his memory and gives an engrossing account of a remarkable Indian, whom he met on board a Japanese liner prior to the outbreak of the China Affair.

Mr. Okumura considers his one-time shipboard acquaintance, whom he never met again, as a representative Indian leader and his description is intended to throw an interesting sidelight on the psychological aspects of the Indian question.

"Just before the outbreak of the China Affair," said Mr. Okumura, "I was making a round-the-world tour on the N.Y.K. liner, Hakone Maru. When the ship touched at India, several hundred Indian passengers came on board, but they were deck-passengers, which meant that they were below third-class.

"But when the ship stopped at Colombo, I was surprised to see a first-class Indian passenger come aboard. He was a splendid Indian gentleman of a formidable countenance and physique, and about 56 years of age.

"Curiosity led me to exchange words with him, and as I had expected, he proved to be a leading patriot of his country.

"He told me that his coming on board a Japanese ship was not an accident. He had purposely chosen a Japanese liner.

Was Vice-Minister of Mysore

"His name was Lao, and he was the Vice-Minister of Mysore, the richest kingdom in India. He asked me many questions about Japan, and our friendship grew closer as the ship crossed the Indian Ocean and passed through the Suez Canal.

"We had long and interesting conversations, and his ideas were so interesting that I should like to repeat them to you as far as I can remember.

"He asked me once how much a Japanese Minister received for his monthly pay. At that time, a Minister used to get ¥560.60, and I gave him the British equivalent of this sum. Lao was astonished. He could scarcely believe that a Minister's wage could be so low. He told me that an Indian Minister received much more.

"It was but natural that he should be astonished, for the British officials in India were getting a thousand, nay, 10,000 times more than any Japanese official, and they invariably sent all this money to England.

"Lao told me next that he had heard from the newspapers that Japan was sending many reporters to the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward VIII of England, and asked me why Japan should thus pay her respects to England. I could find no suitable answer. Lao's eyes glittered as he put the question, and I saw that a fierce, consuming fire was burning deep down in his soul.

Against Japanese Participation

"'Japan is an independent nation of Asia,' he said to me, 'and the world's foremost Empire of the colored races. Why should Japan, the leading nation in Asia, thus pay courtesy to England? Even Canada is sending a less number of reporters than Japan.'

"Hatred and resentment against England smouldered in his eyes. He was an idealist, a passionate idealist, with his soul lifted up to the idea of Asiatic independence.

"The night before the ship touched at Napoli, Lao knocked at the door of my cabin, and entered.

"I told him that India was in a pitiable plight under the British, and that it was such a pity that the various provinces had fallen victims to British intrigue, which aimed at making the different provinces antagonistic to one another.

"Lao told me that 30 years ago, he had tried to rouse his people to fight for their independence. His inspiration, he confessed to me, came from the victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War. The whole world had expected that Japan would suffer an ignominious defeat, but to the surprise and delight of Asia, Japan had emerged victorious. The supremacy of the white races had been blasted. From that day, Lao told me, he had worked and fought for Indian independence, looking up to Japan as the leader and deliverer of the Asiatic races.

Disappointed at Negligence

"But to his disappointment, Japan neglected her duty of leading the Asiatic races into independence, and became a sort of disciple of Eng-

(Continued on Page 2)

PREMIER CHANG PLEDGES MORE HARMONY EFFORTS

Further Cooperation With Japan To Be Pushed, Says Leader, On Return to Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, April 4.—In a statement to the press this evening upon his return here, General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo and Special State Envoy to Japan, pledged that he will redouble all efforts to spread farther the spirit of harmony between Japan and Manchoukuo among Manchoukuoans by conveying to them the impressions he received during his stay in Japan.

"On the auspicious occasion on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, I was ordered by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to visit Japan as Special State Envoy," he remarked. "I left Hsinking on March 11 and arrived at Tokyo on March 16. On March 17, I was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan when I presented to the Throne the personal message of the Manchoukuoan Emperor.

"After completing my mission of expressing, profound thanks to the Japanese Government and people, I just returned to the capital of Manchoukuo, after being greatly moved by the gracious treatment granted by the Imperial Court of Japan and the hearty welcome given by the Japanese Government and people.

"I will report on my trip in Japan and convey to the people my impressions received during my stay in Japan so as to heighten the spirit of harmony of a single mind and morality between Japan and Manchoukuo," he concluded.

THAILAND WORTHY ALLY, STATES TEIJI TSUBOKAMI

Desires to Cooperate Not Only Militarily but Also Culturally

Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, who is en route to Tokyo for vital consultations with the Foreign Office, upon his arrival here, Sunday, declared that Thailand is endeavoring to establish itself as an independent Power by supporting wholeheartedly Premier Luang Pibul Songgram and Japan, reports Domei.

Ambassador Tsubokami is returning to Japan after seven months of brilliant service abroad. Through his efforts the people of Thailand have become to believe more than ever that its destiny rests with a Japanese victory in the Greater East Asia War.

The confidence of the people of Thailand in the policies of Premier Songgram and the efforts of Japan has increased since the recent reorganization of the Thai Cabinet, Ambassador Tsubokami declared.

Their deep-felt confidence and gratitude is especially shown everywhere by frequent visits of Thai women and children to Japanese hospitals where they shower wounded Japanese soldiers with gifts of flowers and tropical fruits, he said.

While stating that his present situation prevents discussion of military matters, the Ambassador, nevertheless declared that the Thai forces are proving a valuable ally to Japan on the Burma front.

The present appearance of awakened Thailand is of earnest intent to cooperate with Japan, not only militarily but also culturally, Ambassador Tsubokami concluded.

GANDHI WARNS INDIAN LEADERS AGAINST CONFLICT WITH JAPAN; 3 DEMANDS SAID MADE IN NOTE

Ports Darwin, Moresby Severely Bombed Again By Japanese Aircraft

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The Australian Government announced yesterday that the Japanese Air Force severely raided Port Darwin and Port Moresby again on April 5, according to a report received here from Melbourne today, and added that the Japanese bombers were escorted by fighters. The communique failed to mention the damage done by the raid.

BRITISH AID BY INDIA SEEN AS MAIN POINT

Question of Military Command Secondary, Says Spokesman At Press Conference

WILL INDIA JOIN BRITAIN?

If Unfortunate Decision Made, Nothing for Japan to Do But Crush Nation

Foreign correspondents were disappointed today at their regular meeting when Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, informed them that he had no information to give, nor any particular comment to make.

On being asked to comment on the Indian question the Spokesman said he had no information on the matter, since there was no way of obtaining anything official yet. "The Indian leaders are wise men," he said, "as I have said before, and they will know what to do with regard to Cripps' plan. Cripps is apparently trying to change the original proposal, to see if such a revision will be acceptable to the Indians."

At this juncture, the Indian correspondent inquired if the Spokesman did not attach any significance to the meeting which included Wavell, Nehru and Azad.

Mr. Hori pointed out that the meeting was held probably to discuss the question of the military command.

"But perhaps the conference was held only to give the rest of the world a wrong view, that is, an impression that the Indian leaders were willing to accept a compromise," said the Indian correspondent.

"There is no such danger," said the Spokesman, "for it is the chief aim of the British to keep the command of the military in their own hands, and the Indian leaders are not likely to accept a compromise on this. **But the question of the military command is not so important as the question of whether the Indians will side with Britain or not."**

The Indian correspondent then offered a hypothetical case in which the Indians gained complete control of the military, and refused to side with either Japan or Britain.

To this, the Spokesman replied **that the main question was whether India would side with Britain or not.** If India sided with Britain then Japan had no other choice but to crush India, for nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

EUGENIC MARRIAGE DRIVE SOON TO BE INAUGURATED

Central Social Works Society to Aid Movement to Increase National Birthrate

To assist the Welfare Ministry in its drive to increase the national birth rate, the Central Society for Social Works has decided to inaugurate a movement for the sake of encouraging eugenic marriages and protecting mothers and children, under wartime conditions, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

Officials of the society have formulated plans, in close collaboration with the Japan Women's Association, to hold lecture meetings throughout the country for eight days, beginning May 1, in which they will emphasize the importance of protecting mothers and children and the necessity of increasing eugenic marriages. The organization will also study matters concerning the establishment of special organs to aid their movement.

'Like Setting Own House Afire,' Declares Aged Mahatma

DIRECTION UNWANTED

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Mahatma Gandhi strongly warned leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, yesterday, against being led to join in a war against Japan. "To be involved in a war against Japan is like setting fire to one's own house," he declared.

3 Salient Demands

Domei

BERNE, April 5.—In the midst of prevailing speculations regarding the official note of the Indian National Congress rejecting the British proposal, a United Press dispatch from New Delhi revealed here today that it contained three salient demands relating to India's defense and the proposed constitutional government.

The note demanded firstly that representatives to the Indian constitutional government must be chosen by the people of India and not at the designation of British authorities.

It emphatically rejected the British suggestion that membership in the constitutional government be optional to the Indian states or provinces.

It stipulated finally that an Indian Minister of Defense be appointed without external direction, as is the case with Canada or Australia, and that delegates of Indian minority groups be permitted to participate in India's defense schemes, the United Press dispatch concluded.

Jinnah Given Authority

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The working committee of the Muslim League, at a lengthy conference last night, passed a resolution authorizing President M. A. Jinnah, to decide the league's attitude toward the British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, who is now visiting in India, it was reliably reported here from Alahabad today.

Expresses Determination

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 4.—Whether India will give Britain military support or not depends upon whether the current war is a war for the sake of the Indian nation and whether the Government is a Government of the Indian populace, Mahatma Mehandas K. Gandhi, former leader of the Indian Congress Party, has informed the United Press, according to a dispatch reaching here today.

The proposal presented by Britain is an offer to take charge of the defense of India and the Indian people well know that this is not a way to save India, the Mahatma said.

A guarantee of independence for India in the future does not deserve even passing note from the Indian populace, the Indian leader stated.

It cannot be considered that India would enter into a state of war with Britain, but neither can it be thought quite natural that the Indian people wish to be dragged into the war by Britain, he said.

Concluding his statement, the Mahatma stated that the Indian populace have no other aim than the establishment of "India of the Indians."

Committee to Study Results

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party is scheduled to resume its conference tomorrow to examine the result of the meeting tonight among Maulana Abud Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Congress Party leader, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, and Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to India, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

Meanwhile, General Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's emissary to India is believed to be preparing to send a report to Washington regarding the Indian-British negotiations of the past 10 days, the report said.

A Washington dispatch available here, on the other hand, said that Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, revealed in Washington today that the United States President had sent a message to one of India's leaders asking him to cooperate in the negotiations with Sir Stafford.

Chiang Unsupported

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Authoritative United States circles in Washington have stubbornly refused to make any statement regarding a recent Chungking radio broadcast to the ef-

(Continued on Page 2)

EX-BOXING CHAMPION WOUNDED IN ACTION

'Nippon' Koike, Recuperating in Army Hospital—Eager to Meet Horiguchi

First-class private Sanekatsu Koike, 1936 Far Eastern featherweight boxing champion, is recuperating at the Zentsuji Army Hospital from wounds received on the front, the Hochi reported today, according to Domei.

Private Koike, better known to fighting fans as "Nippon Koike," was skyrocketed into the limelight by his sensational knockout victory scored over Jolting Joe, Filipino featherweight title holder, in less than two minutes 17 seconds of a scheduled 10-round bout in 1936.

Interviewed at the hospital, "Nippon Koike" said he was sorry that he was not able to rejoin his comrades on the front.

After the war is over and he has been released from service, the ex-champ said he would attempt to stage a comeback, for he was more than anxious to take on "Piston" Horiguchi, present featherweight title holder, and that he was confident he would not only give the present champ the battle of his life but that he would take the title away from him.

Private Koike is the youngest of eight brothers and he was called to the colors when he was boxing at Hakodate, Hokkaido.

It will be recalled that Koike exchanged mitts with Goro Takasu on January 5, 1936, at the Tokyo Kokugikan amphitheater before a capacity crowd and punched his way to the national title.

Fighting fans still remember December 24, 1936, when Koike earned a decision against "Piston" Horiguchi, idol of the Japanese canvas ring, after 10 torrid rounds, which was one of the bloodiest bouts ever seen in the Far East.

In other sensational bouts, Koike scored a knockout against Jolting Joe, the Filipino champion, and then knocked out Killer Bobby, Manila's favorite, out of the ring in 1937.

Following these surprising one-sided victories, Koike had earned for himself the title, "Nippon" Koike.

Ex-Chief Exemplifies Hatred Toward Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

land. With the passing of the days this tendency to turn her eyes to the Western nations instead of to her immediate brethren in Asia increased, and India wept with disappointment and mortification.

"But Lao and the other Indian leaders always hoped and prayed that Japan would one day realize her duty, and take her stand at the head of the Asiatic races.

"Lao left the ship at Napoli. In parting, he gave me a watch-chain with a tiny ivory elephant attached to it. Since then, I have always kept this momento, and have never parted with it. In exchange, I gave him a watch-chain too with a knife attached.

"We never met again, and I do not know if he is well and alive. From the China Affair to the War of Greater East Asia, the world has changed, and the white man has been driven from Asia.

"India is on the threshold of achieving her long-cherished dream, and my shipboard friend, Lao, is, I expect, an active figure somewhere on the Indian political front."

Gandhi Warns Indians Against Japanese War

(Continued From Page 1)

fect that the United States Government is willing to guarantee India post-war dominion status based on Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals, a United Press dispatch reported here from Washington today.

Meanwhile, the same dispatch said that the Indian Commissioner in Washington yesterday called on President Roosevelt at the White House.

However, no information at present is available regarding the conference between the American Chief Executive and the Indian Commissioner.

PAINTS NAVY VICTORIES

Reproduction of 16 Murakami Works Due Soon

A series of 16 paintings, depicting highlights of the naval battles in the Pacific since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War will be completed shortly by Matsujiro Murakami, foremost seascape painter in Japan, the Miyako reports, according to Domei.

Battle scenes pictured include the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the U.S. battleship Arizona by the Special Attack Flotilla, the battles off Malaya and Java and the sinking of the U.S. aircraft carrier Langley.

A book of reproductions of these paintings, with explanations, will be published toward the end of May.

To Exchange Wounded

Seriously wounded Italian and British soldiers will be exchanged shortly, the British Government announced Saturday, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here today from Lisbon quoting London dispatches. The exchange of wounded between the two Governments will take place at Smyrna, Turkey, the announcement said.

To Depict New Asia Scenes

Seven artists left Tokyo Station Saturday afternoon for the southern regions to paint the life in various districts under Japanese rule and also the activities of Japanese troops. They will join seven other artists who have already left the capital under the leadership of Tsuguji Fujita. The works of these artists will be exhibited in Tokyo on December 8, the anniversary of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and the British Empire, and will also be displayed at various different cities.

Press Comments

Monday, April 6

ASAHI—Progress of War Situation in Europe
MIYAKO—Faithless British Diplomacy
KOKUMIN—British Compromise Plan

Progress of War Situation in Europe

ASAHI—On April 6 last year, the German forces launched their lightning advance into Greece and Jugoslavia. Despite multiple difficulties anticipated beforehand in view of topographic conditions in those two countries, the Germans scored complete victory within a short period and also occupied Crete Island.

Quite contrary to general speculations, no spectacular offensives as witnessed in April and June last year have thus far been staged. Thus, a relative lull is still prevailing in the European war situation. Severe weather during the last winter, particularly the unusual coldness during the month of March, is considered one of the reasons for it.

This, however, does not mean that the war situation is developing in favor of the Allied forces. Despite their desperate attempts to form the so-called second front, there is no room left for positive offensives for the Allied forces both in the European continent and the Mediterranean Sea. It is almost impossible to check the German offensives on the Soviets from the rear in order to turn the German-Soviet war situation in favor of the Allies.

On the European war front this year, it is quite dubious whether a "blitzkrieg" will be repeated or not. Since military operations are being carried out over a vast expanse of area at present, with more than two and a half years elapsing since the opening of the war, it seems to be rather difficult to stage large-scale surprise offensives as in the past.

Although a certain degree of interest has been attached to the attitudes of neutral countries, Spain, Turkey and France, they are not powerful enough to control the military situation in Europe. The only thing they can do is to decide their attitudes according to future developments of the war.

The war is rapidly expanding over the entire world. The United States and Britain have desperately been trying to drag the South and Central American nations into the war. The expansion of the war to the entire world, however, means to the British Empire, which has boasted the control of the seven seas as the greatest colonial empire in the world, the enlargement of the dimension for their defense needs and increases the possibility for the loss of more territories, military bases and resources. The collapse of Hongkong and Malaya before the offensives of the Imperial Forces is a good example. Both Australia and India are now exposed to imminent danger.

The British victory over France about 200 years ago for the control of Canada and India was made possible because the latter did not have a powerful navy for maintenance of its vast overseas colonies. Because of the mighty British naval force, Napoleon could not do anything with India some 140 years ago.

The situation is entirely different now. With the control of the sea in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean already in the hands of the Imperial Navy, that of the Indian Ocean, too, is about to be lost completely.

Before December 8, last year, the German and Italian forces mainly scored their victories on the land. Since the declaration of war by this country on the United States and Britain, the Japanese, German, and Italian forces have been attaining amazing achievements both on land and sea and the fate of Britain is about to be sealed.

Looking back over the past one year, we are amazed at the progress of the war situation in the world and the great changes taking place in the history of mankind.

Faithless British Diplomacy

MIYAKO—Britain has finally begun to use its usual diplomatic tactics in its negotiations with India. As the British proposals were rejected by various Indian parties, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy, asked for full powers and commenced maneuvers to split the Indian leaders, in cooperation with General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India.

Similar tactics were used some three years ago in Tokyo by British Ambassador Sir Robert L. Craigie in the Anglo-Japanese parley over the Tientsin concession issue. More recently, despite the demand for unconditional surrender by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese Commander-in-Chief, at the time of the fall of Singapore, the Commander of the British forces, Lieutenant-General Percival, offered to discuss the matter, which was flatly rejected by the former. Since the British-Italian negotiations, the British diplomacy of recent years is nothing but a repetition of unsuccessful attempts, such as was seen in the Munich conference, the Anglo-Japanese parley in Tokyo and the Anglo-French alliance.

The history of British invasion into India is the most outrageous and brutal in the world. How they mercilessly massacred not only Indian soldiers but even women and children was admitted by a noted British historian, who said eight cars were occupied all day for three months in carrying away the dead bodies of the Indians.

Louis Johnson, United States envoy to India, is said to have held a conference with Sir Stafford on April 4, reportedly for the purpose of mediating in the Anglo-Indian negotiations. We wonder what reaction will be created among the Indians as the result of American meddling.

The very nation that proposed the establishment of the League of Nations is the United States, but it refused to take part in it. Forcing other nations to accept the anti-war pact, the United States tried to build up the greatest navy in the world. Closing the door to foreign countries on the American continent, it demanded the open door principle in Asia. The United States instigated China to put up anti-Japanese hostilities for its own benefit. At this moment it is imperative that the Indians must fully realize the true nature of the United States.

British Compromise Plan

KOKUMIN—In its proposals to India, released by Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain promised to give India dominion status after the cessation of hostilities, but tried to keep the defense power under its control. Both the Indian people and other nations in the world fully saw what had been intended by the British Government by offering such a plan to India.

It is only natural and proper that the Indian leaders decided to reject flatly the proposals offered by Sir Stafford whereupon, the British envoy is reported to have conferred with Premier Winston Churchill over the telephone and asked for the latter's reconsideration, pointing out there is no possibility of amicable conclusion of the current negotiations unless the British Government recognizes India's demand for its defense power.

In order to attain the ultimate aim of dragging India into the anti-Japanese front, Premier Churchill, as reported already, is said to have given Sir Stafford full powers to revise the original plan. In view of the fact that the Indian opposition is mainly concentrated on the British plan to place India under its military dictatorship during the period of the current war Sir Stafford is said to be offering a plan to appoint an Indian to the defense portfolio, although the command of the army will be retained in British hands. According to the new plan, a defense committee, composed of General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and several members, will be placed under the defense minister.

Governor-General Linlithgow is reported to have given his consent to this plan. The leaders of the National Congress Party, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Chairman Azad, are scheduled to confer with Sir Stafford and General Wavell this evening to decide on their final attitude. At a glance, we can easily see that the plan is aimed at deciding the defense question of India by a majority vote, which will likely be utilized by Britain in its favor.

How they have been miserably oppressed and maltreated by Britain for more than a century and a half in the past is still fresh in the memory of Indian people. They fully know that their man power and natural resources have ruthlessly been exploited ever since the outbreak of the current war. Hundreds of thousands of Indians have shed their blood for the defense of Britain in foreign lands.

As a wing for the establishment of new East Asia, we wish to warn the Indian leaders at this grave moment. The British Empire, which has carried out atrocious and brutal policies in the world for its own welfare, is now doomed to collapse. The almighty American dollar diplomacy backed by the Jews will sooner or later break down. The Indians must maintain their racial pride, rejecting the new British plan and the mediation being reportedly offered by the U.S. envoy Johnson. As it has been made clear to the world, the Japanese Empire will not hesitate to extend its assistance to any patriotic efforts of India.

PORTUGUESE LEGION FIGHTING WITH AXIS

Dr. Amaral in Radio Broadcast Claims Most Dangerous Enemy Is Communism

Transocean

LISBON, March 21.—The solidarity of the Portuguese Legion with those fighting against the Soviets on the Eastern Front was emphasized by Dr. Joao Amaral in a broadcast speech last night in connection with the anti-communist propaganda campaign conducted by the Legion.

The speaker recalled the time when the Legion was founded, namely, during the Spanish civil war, and stressed that the Legion was born of the Portuguese people's determination to defend themselves against atheistic, barbarian, criminal and inhuman Bolshevism.

The Portuguese people, Dr. Amaral continued, did not wish to see repeated in Portugal the horrible spectacles witnessed in Spain, including the destruction of churches, murdering of priests, looting, mass murders.

For this reason, he said, the oath of the Legion must be explicitly anti-Bolshevik. The fight against Bolshevism had now reached a decisive phase.

In June 1941, the speaker declared, a direct attack against Moscow was launched, the Portuguese Legion did not participate in this attack, but the Legion, as pointed out in an earlier order of the day, "would betray its faith, its axioms and the nation's interest if it did not at least declare solidarity with those fighting and defeating communism."

Dr. Amaral recalled another passage from this order of the day, namely: "We must consider ourselves mobilized and must, if necessary, be ready to fight in this extreme western part of Europe."

Although attacked in its own territory and threatened with extinction, the Soviet Internationals, he asserted, was not disarming but was, on the contrary, increasing its subversive efforts in all countries.

Educator to Arrive

Chao Chen-nien, President of the Shanghai National University and Minister without Portfolio of the National Government of China, is expected to arrive in Tokyo today by train, reports Domei. During his 10-day visit, the first since he studied in Japan 28 years ago, President Chao is expected to inspect various educational institutions and cultural establishments here.

U.S. FEARS IMPORTS OF WOOL MAY STOP

Severance of Sea Lane From Australia Will Affect Textile Industry

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—The danger of a rupture of regular shipping between Australia and the United States will have grave consequences for the American textile supplies, it was stated in an announcement by the United States War Production Office, according to reports received here from New York.

Exactly 50 per cent of the United States wool imports come from Australia and New Zealand. Last year, wool imports from these countries were valued at £325,000,000. In view of its high quality, Australian wool is used mainly for the manufacture of cloth, while wool imported from South America is fit only for coarse fabrics.

It is pointed out that if, therefore, on account of the war situation in the Pacific, Australian deliveries would during the second half of 1942 decrease to 50 per cent or even less than the former amount, America will soon be compelled to draw from her reserves in stock.

With this possibility in view, clothes made of a mixture of wool and cell wool, after the German example, is already on sale in the United States.

Japan's Medical Corps Wins War on Disease

(Continued From Page 1)

rate is very low. Nevertheless, once the disease spreads out in the army, the fighting strength will naturally be lowered temporarily.

Japanese Made Preparations

In mapping out the southern campaign, Colonel Okada continues, a fairly large number of sacrifices were found to be inevitable in view of the scientific nature of the War of Greater East Asia and with this in mind, preparations were completed for accommodating these anticipated victims.

Contrary to original expectations, however, those who were killed in action or wounded were far less than the number anticipated, and furthermore, the death rate among the wounded, after being admitted to hospitals, was only 0.008 per cent.

Statistics show that the mortality among the wounded during other warfares are:

	per cent
Sino-Japanese War	9.1
Russo-Japanese War	6
First World War:	
Germans	3
French	2.5
British	22.7
Americans	6

In every war the number of soldiers contracting various diseases usually reach several times or even 20 to 30 times the number of those killed in action or wounded, but in the current war, the Japanese soldiers suffering from various diseases are about the same as those who died in action or wounded. What is more significant, Colonel Okada asserts, is that the majority of these patients were suffering from minor disease such as diarrhea or influenza, which were cured within several days.

The patients afflicted with epidemics were also very limited, there being only a handful of patients who suffered from typhoid, and there has not been one single case of cholera since the outbreak of the war.

Only Few Victims

Men who contracted malaria, the disease on which the sanitary officials were most apprehensive, were surprisingly small for the ratio was only about two out of every 1,000. This is particularly remarkable in that the operation has been under way in regions where chances of contracting malaria are the highest.

During the first World War, he states that even Germany whose medical science was considered most advanced in the world, produced some 200,000 malaria patients among the country's fighting forces, or about 20 persons out of every 1,000 men.

Germany held great pride in the fact that the number of men succumbing to various diseases was far less than those killed or wounded in action, but the record this time established by the Japanese Forces is even better.

The favorable trend is ascribable none other than to the untiring researches conducted by those in the Japanese medical field and the positive policy taken in fostering the physical condition of the soldiers, thus preventing a decrease in the fighting strength. In curing the disease contracted, the last word in medical science and equipment was used at the field hospitals in order to cure them on the spot instead of sending them back to the home front.

Greatest care is also taken, the Colonel declares, in giving a proper amount of rest to the wounded and in giving them appropriate diet, not to mention the care taken in the supply of drinking water.

In the tropical zone, the consumption of vitamins in the human body increases considerably so that strenuous efforts were exercised in replenishing it, and at the same time, giving greatest heed in precluding the outbreak of beri-beri and other symptoms showing lack of nourishment.

"The water found in the southern regions is extremely bad and in some places, we could get only muddy water. However, thanks to the efforts of the sanitary corps, it was thoroughly sterilized before distribution to the men," he stated.

Music Notes

Under the auspices of the New Symphony Orchestra, Yoritoyo Inoue, for many years a prominent member of the orchestra, will offer a cello recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, 2 p.m. Sunday, April 2. Assisted at the piano by Mrs. Aiko Iguchi, he will present the following program: Handel, Sonata in G minor; Beethoven, Seven Variations on a Theme from Mozart's "Die Zauberfloete;" Boccherini, Cello Concerto; Debussy, Sonata; J. S. Bach, Andante Ravel, Habanera; Faure, Song; Saint-Saens, Allegro Appasionato.

Miss Haruko Mori, a successful vocal disciple of Mrs. Margarethe Netke-Loewe, will be heard in her Second Vocal Recital at the Meiji Seimei Hall, 7:30 p.m., Monday, April 6. Her selections include four lieder each by Robert Franz, and by Robert Schumann; Aria, from Mozart's opera, "Il Re Pastore;" four lieder by Max Reger; four chansons, by Debussy, and three pieces from the song suite, "To the Dead Child," by the Japanese composer Shukichi Mitsukiri. The singer will be accompanied at the piano by Miss Yoko Matsukuma. Miss Ayako Yamamoto, violinist, will assist in the concert.

The last of six musical lecture programs on Beethoven's Nine Symphonies, sponsored by the Japan Musical Culture Association and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, will be held at the Tonichi Kaikan Hall, 6 p.m., Wednesday, April 8. Naoe Momma, musical critic, will speak on Symphony No. 9.

A cello recital by Takashi Kurata, a gifted pupil of the celebrated French cellist Maurice Marechal, will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Thursday, April 9. Beethoven's Sonata in A major, Opus 69; and the first performance in this country of "Piece de Concert" by J. de la Presle, are the main numbers on his program, which also contains works by Desplanes, Couperin, Boccherini, Chopin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Bloch, and Caplet. Piano accompaniments will be played by Toroku Takagi.

In honor of Mrs. Irma Wucherpfennig, who has been in charge of vocal classes at the Musashino Music School for the last 10 years, the school is giving an "Evening of Songs" at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6:30 p.m., Friday, April 10, presenting Mrs. Wucherpfennig's most successful graduates of recent years. Among the singers participating in the program are Miss Kazuko Mochizuki, alto; Miss Toshiko Toda, soprano; Miss Umeka Kuwabara, alto; Miss Reiko Chiba, soprano; Teiroku Mitsunobu, bass; Miss J. Ri, mezzo-soprano; Miss Shizuko Kojima, soprano; Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano, and Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano.

Basis of China War Stressed by Yahagi

(Continued From Page 1)

has again been brought back to a stage where it can be settled only by China and Japan alone.

Declaring that the solution of the China Affair is an indispensable factor for the consummation of the Greater East Asia War, Colonel Yahagi urged that the outstanding problems between Japan and China should be first solved in order to bring Britain and the United States completely to their knees and lead the Greater East Asia War to a complete victory.

Referring to the construction activities, which are now being carried out by Japan parallel with its war operations, the press section chief asserted that Japan should take concrete steps for the development of vast natural resources in the southern regions as well as in China.

Commenting on the important position held by the Chinese merchants in the southern areas, Colonel Yahagi concluded, the successful mobilization of those Chinese merchants for the economic reconstruction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere would have an important bearing on the complete overthrow of the anti-Japanese Chungking regime.

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F.D.R.'S SLATED TALK COMMENTED BY AXIS

Announcement of Scheduled Address to Catholics Arouses Lively Criticism

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 3.—President Roosevelt's announcement that he intended to send a message to all Catholics in the world brought forth a lively response from all German papers. Analyzing the relations between the United States and the Vatican the papers have come to the conclusion that the relations have been tense ever since the founding of the United States.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger writes: "The relations between Roosevelt and the Catholics are not going beyond the notorious enmity between Freemasonry and the Papacy. They are also dictated by the extreme economy measures of the U.S. Treasury not to let a penny be paid to the Catholic Church in the United States. Both the White House and the Kremlin have one thing in common, namely that they are not maintaining diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Therefore nobody will believe that truly cordial and sincere relations are prompting Roosevelt to think of the Catholic Church. Roosevelt will thus speak again. He likes to play the role of a Savior."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "President Roosevelt already declared to the press that he is quite serious as far as his speech is concerned for the enlightenment of the Catholics in all countries. The winning over of the sympathies of the Catholics for his war against the new order of the nations appears to him almost as important as his alliance with the World Jewry and Stalin."

The Berliner Boersenzeitung particularly dwelt on the historical development of the relations between the Vatican and the United States. "In the first article of the U.S. Constitution of 1791 every subsidy to Churches is forbidden," the paper declares. "George Washington particularly said: 'The Catholic Church is in no way suited for the U.S. because its way of thinking is Latin and in contrast to the American institutions.' Even today religious instructions are not given any longer in the schools of the U.S. Those who want to admire Roosevelt as the spokesman of the Catholic Church and as a missionary among heathens, must not know anything of the Roosevelt of yesterday."

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Tatekawa Assures Adherence to Pact

(Continued From Page 1)

sia, I think I can say that the neutral attitude of the Soviet Union toward Japan's present war campaign will continue as long as there is no sudden change in the existing international situation."

Lieutenant-General Tatekawa, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Manchouli Station at 10:17 a.m. on Sunday.

Met by the local press reporters in the special waiting room of the station, he spoke in high spirits and appeared to be in a more improved state of health than before his assumption of the Moscow post.

At present indications he is expected to return to Tokyo around next Monday.

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